



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.  
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.  
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after	sets before	
THURSDAY	8	4	after 6	5 before 6	
FRIDAY	9	5	6	8	
SATURDAY	10	6	7	9	
SUNDAY	11	7	7	10	
MONDAY	12	7	7	11	
TUESDAY	13	8	7	12	
WEDNESDAY	14	9	7	13	

Days 9 Hours 50 Minutes long, the 17th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 6d.
Flour	18s. 6d.	Pork	72s. 6d.
Brown Bread	18s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
West-India Rum	4s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	3s. 10d.
New-England ditto	3s. 8d.	Chocol. per doz.	1s. 6s. 6d.
Muscovado Sugar	58s.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Single refined ditto	5s. 6d.	Nut Wood	32s. 6d.
Mollasses	2s. 2d.	Oak ditto	20s. 6d.

The ANATOMIST, No. VIII.

Let the Mastiff amuse themselves about a sheep-skin  
stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from  
worrying the flock.

I was hinted in my introductory num-  
ber, that, "in the character of the  
bishop, which the Centinel and his  
associates have drawn, they have been  
combating a phantom of their own  
brain;" and, therefore, I should have  
considered them in the case of the mastiffs men-  
tioned in my motto, viz. as "amusing themselves about  
a sheep-skin stuffed with hay," provided they had  
not fallen foul of the flock, and attacked the whole  
body of the church, her doctrine, and discipline,  
and the principles of her clergy and members. For  
what less can be meant by asserting, "that the  
"pure word of God is corrupted and obscured  
"among us with human inventions; and that our  
"clergy are exerting their utmost influence in con-  
"junction with Mr. Grenville, to enslave America;  
"that the Bishop we want, would be dangerous to  
"liberty,"—and such like expressions, fairly quoted  
"from the Centinel?"

It was observed in the second number, "that  
the common apology made by the Centinel's ad-  
herents, for this illiberal and unmanly abuse of the  
church is, that Dr. Chandler was the aggressor."  
But to this it was answered, and no one hath offered  
to deny the truth of the assertion,—"that Doctor  
Chandler far from being an aggressor, hath not  
uttered a single word, in his whole performance,  
reflecting on the principles of any protestant persua-  
sion of men; and therefore nothing done by him  
could be the least plea for an attack on the Church  
in general."

That this matter might be more clear to every  
impartial reader, I have even gone more than a  
century back, and have shewn that the opposition  
to the Church of England in America, on the part  
of the Presbyterians and Independents, has been  
carried on through that long period of time, with  
such uniformity of bitterness, and inextinguishable  
malignity, as could flow from nothing less than a  
rooted desire of crushing the Church wholly on this  
continent, for the sake of erecting an exclusive do-  
minion of their own.

Some instances, out of many, have been given,  
of their unchristian endeavours to prevent his Ma-  
jesty's good subjects settled among them from enjoy-  
ing the free exercise of that mode of religious worship  
which their consciences directed them to follow.  
Some instances have also been given, of the shameful  
falsehoods and illiberal abuse constantly propagated  
against the society and members of the Church at  
home, for reaching out their charitable hand to the  
assistance of dispersed congregations of their  
brethren in America. And to the whole have been  
added some examples of the hideous characters in  
which the Church, her Bishops, &c. have been

painted, as pursuing schemes dangerous to American  
liberty, and the like; all which our antagonists  
help out with prayers, as well in their publications  
as pulpits, that Bishops may never get footing here,  
nor the Church gain ground to any degree—a con-  
duct too evidently calculated to prejudice and en-  
flame the minds of their followers, not only against  
their episcopal brethren in America, but (I wish it  
could not be said) to alienate their affections from  
the constitution of the mother country. Nay, so  
far gone are they in their domineering uncharita-  
ble spirit, that even our secret wishes are construed  
into crimes; and our humble petitions to our sove-  
reign and superiors in the Church, praying that we  
may be admitted to the natural right enjoyed by all  
other religious societies, are said to deep laid plots,  
ready to break forth into every evil, political and  
religious, which their fertile imaginations can in-  
vent.

This is no exaggerated account of the treatment  
which the Church hath met with in America; but  
is much short of what might have been said under  
this head.

It is therefore submitted to the impartial world  
to declare, whether Dr. Chandler hath been an  
aggressor in this dispute, and whether the Church  
in America is not now, and constantly hath been,  
acting on the defensive? Traduced, vilified, and  
slandered, whenever she claims her natural rights,  
as if she was unfit to have a being, much less a well-  
being, in Christian society, could it be a crime in  
Dr. Chandler, or any one else, to endeavour, in the  
spirit of meanness, to state our case, and endeavour  
to convince these our intolerant antagonists that we  
ask nothing, and wish nothing which, on the prin-  
ciples of equity, law, and the constitution can reasona-  
bly be denied us? Doctor Chandler declared this to be  
the design of his Appeal, & tells the world, that, "as  
some persons were said to be alarmed at the applica-  
tion made by the clergy in several colonies for one or  
more Bishops to be sent to America, he thought it  
proper to shew candidly and explicitly for what rea-  
sons this application had been made, and that no in-  
vasion of the civil or religious privileges of any,  
whether Churchmen or Dissenters, was thereby in-  
tended. And if any thing should appear to be less  
fitly spoken or not clearly evidenced, he requests no-  
tice of it in a charitable and Christian way, declar-  
ing farther, "that the person who should act thus  
to him, should be as welcome to him as an angel of  
God, sent to conduct him from the lanes of error  
into the open ways of truth?"

But has the Centinel acted like this angel of God?  
Or rather hath he not acted, (let the impartial  
world say) like an angel of a different complexion,  
in turning a charitable and Christian answer from  
Dr. Chandler into a most uncharitable and un-  
christian attack of the whole body of the Church,  
whereof he is a member? The Doctor had a number  
of antagonists upon him from the northern govern-  
ments, who were boasted to be more than his match.  
What need then of our Centinel's interfering, un-  
less it was to shew his pertness and dexterity of ape-  
ing Mayhew, and others; or, perhaps, to have the  
first merit of introducing this dispute into Pennsylv-  
ania, where all had so long subsisted in harmony and  
brotherly love between Churchmen and Presbyteri-  
ans? Or was it intended, by bringing the dispute  
into this southern latitude, to make the world be-  
lieve that the northern contagion and intolerant  
raving against episcopacy, was become general  
through all America?

Which ever of these was our Centinel's motive,  
he must now take the consequences; for having, I  
think, fully finished the first head, and shewn that  
Dr. Chandler was not an aggressor in this dispute,  
much less any member of the Church in Pennsylv-  
ania.

\* In the review of the treatment which the Church  
hath met with from different writers in America, I  
have for the sake of brevity, omitted the virulent pieces  
of Hobart, and many others, in Connecticut as well  
as in Massachusetts, and many other northern govern-  
ments. But the specimens I have given will shew  
the Centinel to be but an humble retailer of antiquated  
scandal.

I shall come to close quarters with the Centi-  
nel. But I own myself at some loss how to deal  
with such an eccentric adversary—for, as Monfier  
Bayly observes upon the like occasion; it is like  
hunting a duck, which as soon as you think you  
have her, dives down, and leaves you staring about  
to see where she will pop up again. Our Centinel  
skips from Bishops to Stamp-acts, and from stamp-  
acts to judges of the admiralty, and from judges  
of the admiralty back again to ecclesiastical courts,  
and canons, and Bute, and Grenville, and palaces,  
and coach-wheels, and square caps, and lawn sleeves,  
and tests, and persecutions, and slavery, and wooden  
shoes, and the leeks and onions of Egypt, &c. &c.

But I must do as well as I can; and, as "the  
truth and validity of his arguments, upon the dan-  
ger of episcopal establishments in America," seem to  
be his main fort, I shall strive there to storm him in  
my next number.

POSTSCRIPT.

While I am pursuing this erratic scribbler through  
all his mazes and turnings, I pray, Mr. Remonstrant,  
Mr. Irenicus, Mr. Anti-Centinel, and others his  
auxiliaries, not to bear too hard upon me, by stand-  
ing and cussing me behind bushes, and at every cor-  
ner. It is unmanly Indian like war; for whilst I  
am engaged with such a mighty champion as the  
Centinel, I cannot be supposed able to spare his aux-  
iliaries more than a back-blow now and then.

The Remonstrant, No. II. not content with what  
the Centinel has said about persecution, lays before  
the Quakers from their own history by Sewell,  
which most of them have in their hands, a petition  
to the King, setting forth many hardships and suf-  
ferings they laboured under; and threatens the Ana-  
tomist with reviving the memory of many more  
such transactions. The Remonstrant my use his  
pleasure in this; for the members of the Church  
have nothing to fear from his utmost efforts. The  
history of the Church of England is part of the  
tory of the nation, and where she hath done ami-  
the Quakers can as well distinguish as the Reme-  
strant or any of his party; and therefore he will n-  
be able to tell them or us any thing that is new. B  
many of the persecutions by his party, which  
forced to it) we can set in the balance, have  
carried on in low and barbarous obscurity—  
for the sake of Religion, I would be unwilling  
drag them into light.

Nevertheless, since the Church has been ch-  
with persecution, it was intended (if I could  
permitted to proceed regularly) to distinguish  
period before the act of toleration, from that after  
it. In the former period, the principles of civil li-  
berty were perhaps as little fixed as those of religious  
liberty; and where the Church erred in the execu-  
tion of the laws, by which she was secured, it was  
with far less savageness of manner, and fanatic  
barbarity, than were exercised by our accusers du-  
ring the same period. Again, since the toleration-  
act, scarce an instance can be given wherein both  
the spirit and letter of the act have not been inviola-  
bly observed on the part of the Church; and that  
not as matter of constraint on the Bishops, but from  
an exemplary spirit of moderation and Christian  
charity; whereas, on the other hand, during the  
same period, our antagonists, have too often shewn  
where they had power, that their spirit hath not  
mended with the spirits of the laws, but still contin-  
ues the same in the present day, even to the mad  
zeal of knocking in head, where other means might  
fail.

And here, I could such a tale unfold—But I con-  
tent myself with acting on the defensive; and since  
the Remonstrant has given one petition of the Qua-  
kers to the King, I will give another, and let him  
say what he will against the Church. I have suffi-  
cient materials still to balance the account with him.

The petition I mean, is that of the Quakers to  
Charles II. 1669, complaining of the intolerable  
persecutions they suffered by the sanguinary laws of  
New-England; when, after enumerating some of  
their sufferings under Cromwell's usurpation, they  
proceed thus.

"And now, O King, since the very day  
Lord brought thee into thy land again, and



See thy regal power, have they in thy name, made strange and cruel havoc of thy true subjects, in putting to death and banishing: and in thy name, with many torturing whippings of old and young at posts, and at wheels of great guns, and at carts tails, dragging the naked bodies of parents and children through divers longtows, through the filth and dirt of their channels and cart-ways: and in thy name commanding one friend and brother to help to imprison the other, yea, in thy name they have lately pressed the son to help to force his tender father and mother to gaol sundry miles in the extremity of the winter season, to the hazard of their lives: And such as refused to obey their unnatural and abominable commands, they have fined at their courts."— "And thus from court to court do these monsters of men, in thy name fine, imprison, and break open the houses of the people called Quakers, and rob them of their goods, and take away that they should eat in, and that they should drink in, yea, the very clothes from their backs in the winter, and the bed they should lie on, while they keep the body sundry miles off in prison; driving husbands and wives to prison in times of great frost and snow, keeping them close prisoners to the endangering of their lives, and to the ruin of their families, had not the Lord preserved them. All this, and much more, have they done to the servants of the Lord in New-England in thy name, saying that thou ownest their doings and esteamest their laws as thy laws: And all these hard things have the servants of the Lord patiently suffered and sustained at their hands, for no other cause but their faithful obedience to the spirit of the Lord in their hearts, which spirit of holiness teacheth them, that forced worship and worshippers are an abomination unto the Lord. These few lines are written not from any desire of the least revenge from thy hand upon them, but that thou mayst know it, and shake know thy dislike of their wickedness, that so the blood of the innocent might not be laid to thy charge in the terrible day of the Lord."\*

As the Remonstrant tells us he is to oblige the world with "abstracts of the acts of parliament which distressed the British Churches from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne," pray would it not be best to do this by subscription? For we shall be forced in self-defence, let him go as far as he will, to balance the account with the like laws and penal proceeding of Presbyterians and Independents, even though we should take them from what he calls "pamphlets and unprinted histories," if he chooses to call the history of Scotland and New-England, and the proceedings of Synods, Presbyteries, and Kirk-Sessions, by that name.

\* The above petition is taken from *Modern History*, vol. 6.

#### BOSTON, October 31. JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES continued.

In consequence of the late Practices upon the Negroes of this Town, we are told that Orders have been given by the Selectmen to the Town Watch, to take up and secure all such Negro Servants as shall be absent from their Master's Houses, on an unreasonable Time of Night.

The following Complaint was regularly made this day, viz. to the Worshipful Richard Dana and John Riddock, Esqrs. two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, of the Quorum.

Subscribers Selectmen of the Town of Boston, in plain of John Willson, Esq; a Captain in his Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, a Detachment of which is now quartered in the said Town of Boston, under his Command, that the said John, with others unknown, on the Evening of the 28th Day of October current, did, in the Sight and Hearing of divers Persons, utter many abusive and threatening Expressions, of, and against the Inhabitants of said Town, and in a dangerous and conspirative Manner, did entice and endeavour to spirit up, by a Promise of the Reward of Freedom, certain Negro Slaves in Boston aforesaid, the Property of several of the Town Inhabitants, to cut their Master's Throats, and to beat, insult, and otherwise ill treat their said Masters, asserting that now the Soldiers are come, the Negroes shall be free, and the Liberty Boys Slaves,—to the great Terror and Danger of the peaceable Inhabitants of said Town, liege Subjects of his Majesty, our Lord the King, and the great Disturbance of the Peace and safety of said Town.

Wherefore your Complainants, solicitous for the Peace and Welfare of the said Town, as well as their own, as Individuals, humbly requests your Worship's Consideration of the Premises, and that Process may Issue against the said John, that he may be dealt with herein according to Law.

Joshua Henshaw, John Hancock, Sam. Pemberton, Joseph Jackson, John Rowe, Henderson Incher.

What must the good People of England think of our new Conservators of the Peace, or rather what would the present Ministry have thought and done, if the Inhabitants of this Town stood chargeable on the Oaths of creditable Witnesses, with the name of having solicited the Soldiers now quar-

tered upon us, and as is apprehended contrary to an Act of Parliament and the Bill of Rights, to cut their Officers Throats and desert the Service with Promises of Rewards for so doing?

All the Troops in Town marched into the Common this Morning, drumming the dead Beat; at 8 o'clock, Richard Arnes, a Private of the 14th Regiment, dressed in white, having just before had the Sacrament administered to him by the Revd. Mr. Palms, Chaplain of the Regiment, who also accompanied him, was pursuant to the Sentence of a General Court Martial, shot for Desertion: The Regiment then marched round the Corps as it lay on the Ground, when it was put into the Coffin, which was carried by his Side into the Common, and buried in a Grave near where he was shot, and the Church Service read over him. This was the first Execution of the Kind ever seen in this Town, tho' during the late War a much larger Body of Troops, had been encamped here: Some of the first Ladies among us presented a Petition for his Pardon the Evening before, and we flattered ourselves (as it was his first Desertion, and in a Time of Peace, and which could not have happened had he been quartered agreeable to Act of Parliament on Castle-Island) it would have met with Success; but the numerous Desertions from so important a Service as the Troops are now engaged in, it seems prevented this Act of Grace.

Nov. 1. The last Night a Soldier passed the Guards, at the South Part of the Town, and was hailed, but not answering, they followed and fired at him several Times, and being impeded in running by the Sea-Weed on the Beach, he was taken and brought back to the Guards: This Man was present at the Execution in the Morning, but nothing is like to prevent Desertion while the Troops remain in this Place.

An Housholder at the West Part of the Town, hearing the Cries of two Women in the Night, who were rudely treated by some Soldiers, ventured to expostulate with them for this Behaviour, for which Boldness he was knocked down with a Musket and much wounded, they went off undiscovered; another had a Thrust with a Bayonet near his Eye, and a Gentleman of this Town informs, that a Day or two before the Physician already mentioned met with his Abuse, he overheard several Officers discoursing, when one of them said, if he could meet that Doctor he would do for him.

The Troops still occupy the Town-House, and the Main Guard is fixed in a House on the South-Side of the same, and two Pieces of mounted Cannon planted before the Door.

In Pursuance of a Complaint made to Mr. Justice Dana, and Riddock, relative to Capt. Willson and others, a Warrant was issued by those Justices for taking up said Willson and bringing him before them, which was delivered to Benjamin Cudworth, a Deputy Sheriff of the County, who being opposed in the Execution of it, applied to the High Sheriff, who with divers Constables went to apprehend him; at first he also met with Opposition from one of the Officers, but the said Willson soon after surrendered himself to the Sheriff, who brought him before the Justices at Faneuil-Hall, which was crowded with People; and after the Examination of divers Witnesses upon Oath, the Complaint was so well supported, that the Justices ordered him to become bound with sufficient Sureties for his Appearance at the Superior Court in March next, to what shall then be alleged against him, touching the Matters complained of, as also for his good Behaviour in the mean Time.

Nov. 2. Two Men and a Lad coming over the Neck into the Town, were hailed by one Guard and passed them: soon after they were challenged by another, they replied they had just answered one, but they hoped they were all Friends; upon which a Soldier made a Pass or two with his Bayonet at one of them, who parried the Bayonet at first, but was afterward badly cut on the Head and grievously wounded in divers Parts of his Body. One passing the South Town Watch was challenged but not stopped, he drew his Sword and flourished it at the Watch, using very insulting Language; he was then discovered to be an Officer a little disguised, another soon joined him, full as abusive, both declared that if they had been challenged in the Street and no Orders shewn, they would have deprived the Watchman of his Life. A Country Man also coming into Town, was thought to have approached nearer the Guards than he should have done, for which Offence he was knocked off his Horse with a Musket. The other Evening three Officers unknown being together at the South Part of the Town, were heard to say, by a Person of Credit, "that if the Negroes could be made Freemen, they should be sufficient to subdue these damn'd Rascals," perhaps these Doings and others of a like Nature, are exhibited as Specimens of the lenient and persuasive Methods, which Lord H—ls—gh intimates are to be taken to bring back his Majesty's misled Subjects to a Sense of their Duty; be this as it may, the Sufferers and the abused, are seeking Satisfaction in a legal Manner.

Capt. Howard arrived from Corke, which he left the

7th September, in Company with the Man of War and 11 Cats, having on board as was reported 2000 Troops for Boston. But know it Britons! 50,000 will not give you so good a Hold, as you once had, in the Affections of this People.

This Night Orders were it is said read to the Officers to hold the Troops in Readiness against the Morrow, as a large Mob was then expected.

Nov. 3. We can now account for the Orders of the last Night. This Morning Mr. Arodi Thayer, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty for three Provinces, with a Hanger at his Side, came to the House of John Hancock, Esq; to serve him with a Precept for £. 9000 Sterling, and having arrested his Person, demanded Bail for £. 3000 Sterling. Mr. Hancock offered him divers Estates to the Value thereof, which were absolutely refused; he then made him an Offer of £. 3000 in Money, and afterwards of £. 9000, which were also refused; Mr. Thayer alleging that such were his Directions. Mr. Hancock however having heard of the Orders and Expectations of last Evening, prudently determined to give Bail, as did five other Gentlemen arrested for the same Sum, and on the same Account from the like prudent Motives. Thus the Commissioners of the Customs not satisfied with the Seizing and Forfeiture of the Sloop Liberty, for a Non-Entry of a Part of her Cargo of Madeira Wines, which before the American Revenue Acts were Duty free, have gone beyond every Thing of the Kind before heard of in America, in prosecuting the supposed Owner and each Person they imagined concerned in unloading the Wines, for the Value of the whole Cargo and treble Damages.—The Public will now impartially judge whether this Conduct does not bear much the same Complexion which his Majesty's Council expressly declared of the Seizure of said Sloop, namely to occasion a Tumult, and thereby give the same colouring for a Necessity of Quartering the Troops contrary to Act of Parliament in the Body of the Town, instead of the Barracks at Castle-Island, that was originally given for their being ordered here.

This Day at a General Council, the G—r as we are told, reminded them of an important Article of Lord Hillsborough's Letter, viz. where he "strongly recommends a Reform of the Magistrates of the Town, since they have some of them been heretofore deficient in the Execution of their Trust, and hopes that such Gentlemen will be found to fill up those important Places, who will be zealous to support the Law and the constitutional Authority of Parliament." As to the first Part the G—r was pleased to say, that he should not at present enter upon it, but as to the latter he had and should be casting about in his Mind, who were the proper Persons to be appointed; he then was pleased to nominate the new appointed Justice Murray, as a Justice of the Quorum, but the Board are to have it under Consideration till the next General Council.—It appears Lord Hillsborough has been greatly abused in the Accounts sent him from hence: We know of no Magistrate who has been deficient in the Execution of his Trust, but this we know, that no one of them had the Presence of the G—r to countenance them, nor did the Sheriff whose Duty on all such Occasions is to be present and active, even make his Appearance, but the Inhabitants were left to exert themselves, and finally by their own Virtue suppressed the Tumults and restored Order to the Town.—The Nomination for the Quorum may shew the People how much the G—r despises the Murmurs or Sentiments relating to any Part of his Conduct.

Nov. 4. The following Letter taken from a Gazetteer of August 26, has been shewn in the last Thursday's Paper, viz. Whereas it has been publicly reported, that the Earl of Hillsborough has neglected to deliver a Petition from the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay, to his Majesty at a Time when his Lordship had not even seen the said Petition. I think it my Duty to inform the Public that such Insinuations are entirely groundless. My Reasons for any Delay and Proceedings therewith, I have duly given the Assembly in my Letters to them of the 12th and 18th of March, and 27th of June.

DENNYS DE BERDT.

By this Letter it appears that a young Secretary has been able to make a Screen of an old Agent: The Truth is, that our Assembly were informed, that when this Letter first got to Hand, the Great were still engaged in Electioneering, which prevented its being handed to Lord Hillsborough; but we were soon led to understand that a Petition offered by Mr. De Berdt, could not be presented to his Majesty, he being an Agent for the House only; a Block thrown in the Way by our good G—r, who had the last Winter endeavoured that the Assembly might join the Council in choice of an Agent, who if not chosen through his Influence, would yet have been subjected to his Negative; and be it known, that in all Provincial Letters and Instructions to their Agent, the Concurrence of the several Branches of Government has not been thought necessary; in which Case our Representatives could never in a regular Way have conveyed to Administration, or the People of England, the pure un-

adulterated Sentiments and ends; as has been done by tho' our Enemies have been only the Sentiments

Nov. 5. Last Evening drawn from the Cellar of and Mr. Brown & the other permitted to pursue their still a right of Action for riffs and other Trespassers, that he is the first Civil who ever applied for the and this before he had which the Law requires and other Effigies were cast on these Anniversaries Decency and Decorum, as of 1765, which has been p

Nov. 6. This being a serious People at Public V turbed with Drums beating heard of before in this Influence must this have u and others, in eradicating lity and Religion, which a has a natural Tendency to

Mr. HOLT,

As much Enquiry is m ter which gave rise to a Circular Letter from Lord (if not all) the Governors laid before their respective thro' the Chancel of your propose a few Queries ref highly interesting, as Lec ties of the good People of

WAS there a Letter f bly of Boston, dire Members of the late G—

If there was, can it be tended that such Letter th the first House of Assembly be conven'd after it was Persons to whom it was d

Ought such Person or such Letter as originally is If communicated, as of it, without assuming un answer'd or not, if the —

Has any Lord in Gre Person in the Universe, a sibly on this Continent ing any Letter whatsoever other Person should assume he deemed a manifest In Rights and Privileges of t

Did not Lord Hillsborou and supposed unequalld American Secretary) write of the Governors on this C to inhibit their respective any Notice of the Boston I with the Contempt it dejer immediately dissolved?

Have not some Assemb dissolved in Consequence from Lord Hillsborough; read and answer such Bes reading, or answering th House of Assembly on this with his Lordship's Comm ing it with the Contempt it

Is it probable that such Hillsborough, has been sen Colony of — as well other Colonies we know of

Has such Circular Lette tained in it been comman or private Way, to the —

Is it probable, if it has, with, or not?

Could it be construed a Lord Hillsborough's Circul the Boston Letter until the by a Committee appointed poses?

If a Non-Compliance w Circular Letter, would infal in a State of Disorder and besides to the like Inconven sed Neighbours of Boston n or would not, every sensi Man join in instructing his up a Point of so trifling a onal Rights of a British Sub to Freedom, rather than t ents to the Evils which mig adhering too strenuously a Rights,—tho' no Body is their being natural and inde

Whether an Assembly, ol eit Obedience to the Dicta Person whatsoever, can an which they were chosen, o any People, or not?

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dulerated Sentiments and Views of their Constitu-  
ents, as has been done by them for some Time past ;  
tho' our Enemies have falsely asserted, that they  
were only the Sentiments of a Faction.  
Nov. 5. Last Evening the Guards were with-  
drawn from the Cellar of the Manufactory House,  
and Mr. Brown & the other Manufacturers are again  
permitted to pursue their several Businesses; they have  
still a right of Action for Damages against the Sher-  
riff and other Trespassers; and it may be remarked,  
that he is the first Civil Officer of the Province,  
whoever applied for the Aid of the King's Troops,  
and this before he had taken the previous Steps  
which the Law required.—This Day the Pope  
and other Effigies were carried through the Town,  
as on these Anniversaries is Customary, with great  
Decency and Decorum, agreeable to their Resolution  
of 1765, which has been practised ever since.  
Nov. 6. This being Lord's Day, the Minds of  
serious People at Public Worship were greatly dis-  
turbed with Drums beating and Fifes playing, un-  
heard of before in this Land—What an unhappy  
Influence must this have upon the Minds of Children  
and others, in eradicating the Sentiments of Mora-  
lity and Religion, which due Regard to that Day  
has a natural Tendency to cultivate and keep alive.  
Mr. HOLT,  
As much Enquiry is made about the Boston Let-  
ter which gave rise to a certain curious dictatorial  
Circular Letter from Lord Hillsborough to several  
(if not all) the Governors on this Continent, to be  
laid before their respective Assemblies;—Permit me  
thro' the Chancel of your very useful Journal, to  
propose a few Queries respecting those Letters—  
highly interesting, as I conceive, to the civil Liber-  
ties of the good People of this Colony.—  
WAS there a Letter from the General Assem-  
bly of Boston, directed to any Member, or  
Members of the late G—l A—y of N—k ?  
If there was, can it be supposed to have been in-  
tended that such Letter should be communicated to  
the first House of Assembly of — which should  
be conven'd after it was receiv'd by the Person, or  
Persons to whom it was directed ?  
Ought such Person or Persons to communicate  
such Letter as originally intended, or not ?  
If communicated, as originally intended; might  
it, without assuming unusual Power, be read, or  
answer'd or not, if the — thought fit ?  
Has any Lord in Great Britain, or any other  
Person in the Universe, a right to inhibit any As-  
sembly on this Continent from reading, or answer-  
ing any Letter whatsoever?—Or if any Lord or  
other Person should assume such—Power; would it  
be deemed a manifest Infringment of the sacred  
Rights and Privileges of the —, or not ?  
Did not Lord Hillsborough (in his great Wisdom,  
and supposed unequal'd Accomplishments as an  
American Secretary) write Circular Letters to some  
of the Governors on this Continent, requiring them  
to inhibit their respective Assemblies from taking  
any Notice of the Boston Letter; but, to treat it  
with the Contempt it deserved, on Pain of this being  
immediately dissolved ?  
Have not some Assemblies been prorogued and  
dissolved in Consequence of such Circular Letter  
from Lord Hillsborough; for having presum'd to  
read and answer such Boston Letter, would the not  
reading, or answering the Boston Letter, in any  
House of Assembly on this Continent, be complying  
with his Lordship's Commands, or not—of treat-  
ing it with the Contempt it deserv'd ?  
Is it probable that such Circular Letter of Lord  
Hillsborough, has been sent to the — of the  
Colony of — as well as to those of some of the  
other Colonies we know of ?  
Has such Circular Letter, or the Inhibition con-  
tained in it been communicated, either in a public  
or private Way, to the — or not ?  
Is it probable, if it has, that it will be complied  
with, or not ?  
Could it be construed a Non-Compliance with  
Lord Hillsborough's Circular Letter; not to answer  
the Boston Letter until the Receipt of the —  
by a Committee appointed for that and other Pur-  
poses ?  
If a Non-Compliance with Lord Hillsborough's  
Circular Letter, would infallibly involve this Colony  
in a State of Disorder and Confusion, and subject it  
besides to the like Inconveniences which our distress-  
ed Neighbours of Boston now labour under; would,  
or would not, every sensible, moderate, prudent  
Man join in instructing his Representatives to give  
up a Point of so trifling a Nature, as the constitu-  
tional Rights of a British Subject, and all Pretensions  
to Freedom, rather than to expose their Constitu-  
ents to the Evils which might be apprehended, by  
adhering too strenuously and obstinately to those  
Rights,—tho' no Body is so hardy as to dispute  
their being natural and indefeasible.  
Whether an Assembly, obliged to yield an impli-  
cit Obedience to the Dicta— of a Minister or any  
Person whatsoever, can answer the Purposes for  
which they were chosen, or be an Advantage to  
any People, or not ?  
A proper Solution of the above Queries, will, I

330  
doubt not, be very acceptable to many of your con-  
stant Readers, as well as myself.  
A WEST CHESTER FARMER.  
NEW-YORK, November 17.  
His Excellency William Franklin, Esq; Governor  
of New-Jersey, the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Esq;  
Chief Justice of New-Jersey, the Hon. Thomas  
Walker, Esq; Commissioner from Virginia, and the  
Rev. Mr. Peters, and James Tilghman, Esq; of the  
Council of Pennsylvania, with several other Gen-  
tlemen returned here a few Days ago from Fort  
Stanwix, where they have been attending the Con-  
gress held by the Hon. Sir William Johnson, Bart.  
with the Six United Nations and their Tributaries.  
We hear that about Three Thousand Two Hun-  
dred Indians from the different Tribes of the Mo-  
hawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas,  
Tuscororas, Coghawagos, Onoghugagos, Tute-  
loes, Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, Nan-  
ticokes, Conoys, Chughnuts, Schoras and Oriscas  
met Sir William at Fort Stanwix, on the very im-  
portant Business recommended by the King's Mi-  
nisters. And we have now the Pleasure of assuring  
our Readers, that by his unwearied Application,  
Address, and extraordinary Influence, (which never  
appeared more conspicuous than on this Occasion)  
The Six Nations and all their Tributaries have grant-  
ed a vast Extent of Country to his Majesty, and to the  
Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and settled an ad-  
vantageous Boundary Line, between their Hunting  
Country and this and the other Colonies to the  
Southward, as far as the Cherokee River; for  
which they received the most valuable Present in  
Goods and Dollars that was ever given at any Con-  
ference, since the Settlement of America. An un-  
common Sobriety and good Humour prevailed thro'  
all the numerous Indian Camps for above 7 Weeks,  
and the Sachems and Warriors departed from the  
Congress in a very happy Disposition of Mind,  
from a firm Persuasion, that his Majesty will gratify  
them in their just and reasonable Expectations.—  
It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that this grand  
Cession and Boundary will be rightly improved, as  
they will undoubtedly secure the future Tranquility  
of these Colonies, and be productive of lasting  
commercial Advantages to them and Great-Britain.  
On Monday last a Report prevail'd that the Effigies of Go-  
vernor Bernard, and Sheriff Greenleaf of Boston, were to be  
exhibited that Evening: At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,  
the Troops in this City appear'd under Arms, at the lower  
Barracks, where they remained till after 10 o'Clock at  
Night, during which Time Parties of them, were continually  
patrolling the Streets, in order it is supposed to intimidate  
the Inhabitants, and prevent their exposing the Effigies;  
Notwithstanding which, they made their appearance in the  
Streets, hanging on a Gallows, between 8 and 9 o'Clock,  
attended by a vast Number of Spectators, who saluted them  
with loud Huzzas at the Corner of every Street they pass'd;  
and after having been exposed some Time at the Coffee-  
House, they were there publicly burnt, amidst the Accla-  
mations of the People, who testified their Approbation by  
repeated Huzzas, and immediately dispersed, and returned  
to their respective Homes.—The Affair was conducted with  
such Regularity and good Order, that no Person sustained  
the least Damage either in his Person or Property.  
[A Postscript to this Paper was intended, but could not be  
get ready.]  
Mr. HOLT,  
By giving the following a Place in your next Thursday's  
Paper, you will oblige many of your Readers.  
WHEREAS it appeared by a Piece published in Mr.  
Gaine's Paper of last Monday, that a Report had  
prevailed, that some Merchants here in making out Orders  
for the Spring; had not merely confined their Execution, to  
the Repeal of the Act of Parliament imposing Duties, &c.  
but had given Directions to their being sent, in Case Orders  
in general from this Place were executed.—Thoroughly sen-  
sible of the subversive Tendency such general Orders would  
in all Probability be productive of, to the truly laudable and  
patriotic Resolution subsisting among the Merchants and  
Traders of this Place.—For the Satisfaction of the Public,  
this is to Certify, that in Consequence of the aforesaid Re-  
port, many of the principal Merchants and Traders have  
been waited upon, when it appeared they had in general in-  
violably adhered to the true spirit of their Agreement, in  
the making out of their Orders.  
IN pursuance of an Order to me  
directed, I hereby give Notice to the Governors of the  
College of New-York, in the Province of New-York, in  
America, that they are desired to meet at the House of Mr.  
Burns, in the Broad-Way, on Thursday the 24th Instant,  
at five of the Clock in the Afternoon.  
LAMB. MOORE, Clk.  
For Charles Town, South-Carolina,  
The Sloop SALLY,  
JESSE HUNT, Master,  
Lying at Benjamin Moore's Wharf;  
WILL sail by next Wednes-  
day: For Freight or Pas-  
sage apply to said Master on board.  
New-York, November 16, 1768.  
STRAY'D or stolen  
from the pasture of Capt. Abraham  
Hatfield, on the White Plains, in West  
Chester County, on the 1st of this Instant,  
A dark brown horse, about 13 hands 3  
inches high, two hind and fore feet white,  
and a white blaze on the forehead, brand-  
ed on the near buttock, with a heart. no letter in it, and is  
a well made horse, a good trotter, but no pacer. Whoever  
seizes said horse and thief, shall have five pounds reward;  
but if the said horse has stray'd, three dollars on delivering  
the horse to said Hatfield, or Jonathan Fowler, at East  
Chester.  
50 53

WE the subscribers having in-  
erected a Nailery in this city, do acquaint the pu-  
blic that we have now by us for sale, a quantity of single &  
double deck nails, twenty penny, 22 penny, sheathing &  
drawing nails; and propose, on the shortest notice, to make  
any such kinds of other nails, as may be wanting: City and  
country merchants, ship chandlers, &c. may be supplied on  
reasonable terms, by the publick's humble servants.  
WILLIAM USTICK,  
HUBERT VAN WAGANEN,  
HENRY USTICK.  
50 53  
ALL Persons indebted to the  
Estate of Hayman Levy, when an insolvent Debtor,  
are desired for the last Time, to pay the same unto JOHN  
ALSO, one of the Assignees, on or before the first Day of  
January next, or they will be sued without further Notice;  
and all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are  
desired to send in their Accounts proved.  
New-York, November, 1768. 50 53  
FOR NEW RY,  
The Brig CORNELIA,  
Nicholas Bogart, Master;  
HAS chief Part of her Cargo engaged;  
and will sail soon: For Freight or  
Passage, apply to HENRY C. BOGART,  
54 53  
Five Dollars Reward,  
MADE his escape from the subscriber, on Monday night  
the 14th instant, from Mr. Butler's, at South-Amboy  
ferry stage house, a prisoner for theft, who had some time  
before been taken up, the stolen goods found upon him,  
and confined in Philadelphia gaol, on an advertisement,  
wherein the person of the thief is thus described, viz.—He  
calls himself William Green, and gave the following account,  
That he is an Englishman, a fuller by trade, sail'd from Eng-  
land in April last, arrived at Philadelphia, came from thence  
enquiring for employment, thro' New-Jersey and New-York,  
from whence he went to Greenwich in Connecticut, where  
he was hired by the subscriber for a month. He is a slender,  
middle sized man, round breasted, strait limbed, not full  
faced, has blewish eyes, thin lips, not a large nose, and  
has dark brown or black hair, tied behind, and the locks on  
his temples curled: He spends freely at a tavern, uses little  
or no bad language, is much of a songster, and appears  
somewhat genteel. He wore a check'd shirt, a claret coloured  
coat, a fine cloth scarlet waistcoat, a pair of buckskin  
breeches, all somewhat worn, a black neckcloth, thread  
stockings, a pair of new pumps, too large, & brass buckles.  
And whereas the subscriber on notice of the confinement  
of the said thief, applied, received him from the gaol, (to-  
gether with the goods he had stolen) and was conducting  
him to Connecticut, to receive his trial; at the ferry house  
afore said, at his earnest request the irons which hurt and  
galled his wrists, were taken off; when afterwards the sub-  
scriber being at supper, a man at the table was taken ill and  
died within 3 or 4 minutes after, which occasioned some  
hurry, and engaged the attention of the company—during  
which the prisoner made his escape. He has the additional  
mark, to the above description—that his wrists are galled.  
He had no cash with him. Whoever takes up and secures  
the said prisoner, or delivers him to either of us the subscri-  
bers, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.  
JOSEPH GALPIN,  
JOHN GREEN.  
50 53  
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not  
to harbour, conceal, or carry off said Green, at their peril.  
Greenwich in Connecticut, November 17, 1768.  
WHEREAS UNDERHILL HORTON  
a young Man of about 21 Years of Age, dark Com-  
plexion, of few Words, but speaks quick and somewhat  
thick, without any known Cause but his own Humour, left  
his Father's House, on the White-Plains, West-Chester  
County and Province of New-York, in June last, and has not  
since been heard of by his Friends, who suppose he is gone to  
Sea, or may have changed his Name to prevent being known.  
This is therefore, if it gets to his Hand or Knowledge, to  
inform him, that if he will return to his Father, he will be  
kindly received, and find Things greatly to his Advantage;  
And any Persons who may chance to meet with him, are re-  
quested to endeavour to persuade him to return home,—He  
being of a Temper easily persuaded to almost any Thing. It  
will be taken as a Favour if any Person who has seen or  
known any Thing of him, will inform his Father, the Sub-  
scriber, in West-Chester, or the Printer at the Exchange,  
New-York.  
CALEB HORTON.  
New-York, November 14, 1768. 50 53  
Wants a Freight for any of the West-India  
Islands, or to be sold,  
THE SNOW JENNY,  
about 200 Tons Burthen: For  
Particulars, inquire of Reuben Fair-  
child, on board said Snow, lying at  
Mr. Robert Murray's Wharf, or at  
Mr. Obadiah Wells's, Fresh-Water.  
RICHARD NORRIS,  
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,  
MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain,  
with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German  
jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at  
the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes,  
he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and  
growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and  
shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv'd of by  
the society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first  
fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has  
settled there. He has had the honour of working for several  
ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with  
universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satis-  
faction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in  
these parts, for neatness and true fitting.  
N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and  
others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns  
his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and  
hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-  
motion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is  
found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, or  
to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 50



# Printer for his Poets Corner.

The whole World beholds with Admiration the struggles of the Corsicans in Defence of their Liberties, and the no less wonderful Meanness of the European Powers that suffer them to be crushed by infamous Tyranny. — Is it possible that England can remain an indolent Spectator? Oh Liberty! Genius of Britain, hast thou forsaken her? Thou the Foundation of her Laws, of her Virtue and Happiness—her Power and Glory! Thy Residence was the shining Characteristic of her Dominions—By the inspired she was the Asylum, the Deliverer of the Oppressed of all Nations. How is it that Great-Britain has not yet appeared to assist the noble Corsicans, against their cruel ungenerous Oppressors?—when there are Thousands and Ten Thousands of her Children who pant to exert themselves in the glorious Cause? But alas! is it not owing to a fatal Cause? Is not her Treatment of her Colonies too near a Resemblance of that the Corsicans have received from the Genoese? and would not her assisting the Distressed be a tacit Condemnation of her own Conduct toward the Colonies? I am mistaken if this is not the latent Cause that the Corsicans have yet received no Succour from her—Oh, that this fatal Cause may be soon removed!—It not it will doubtless at last produce as great an Enmity between Great-Britain and her Colonies, as now subsists between the Genoese and Corsicans, and have more terrible Consequences.

The following Sentiments of an Englishman, respecting the noble Patriots, cannot but be approved by all who deserve the Name of either Patriots or Englishmen.

**H**AIL Corical! than whose recorded Name, None e'er stood fairer in the Rolls of Fame! Rapt at the sound, my Soul new Ardor fires, Each Thought empowers, and each Strain inspires. Pity, to injur'd Honour justly due, Pleads in my Heart and bids me pity you; For Worth like thine, one honest Wish receive; 'Tis all the Muse and all the Friend can give. Ye who are Slaves to Power or Drones of Peace, Ambitious Tools, or Votaries of Ease, If not quite abject, nor quite lost to Shame Your Hearts can feel one Particle of Fame. Stand forth; on Corsica reflect, and see, Not what you are, but what you ought to be. The general Good's their Aim; no flavish Awe Marks Man from Man, but Liberty is Law; No venal Senates public Credit drain, No King enslave'd by Creatures of his Reign, Of public Honours Merit is the Test, And those obtain them who deserve them best. In this vile Age, no Virtue now rever'd, No God-like Patriot Prodigy appear'd, 'Till one small Spot, (or in the ALMIGHTY'S Book, The smallest Spot he will not overlook) Held forth the Wonder, to all Europe's Shame, Produc'd the Man—and PAUL his Name. Go on immortal Man! the Path pursue, Mark'd out by Heav'n, and deserv'd but for you; Fix your firm Hope on this,—on this your Trust, Your Arms must conquer, as your Cause is just. By Heav'n! it makes my Life's best Mood run cold, Then glow to Madnes, when thy Story's told!— On those vile Slaves! be Heav'n's choice Thunder hurl'd, Who chain'd themselves, would stably chain a World.

The great Benefit I have received in a very dangerous Case, from Doctor Lindner's Golden Tincture, makes me think it my Duty to publish the following Account and Depositions; that others labouring under similar Disorders may know where to apply for Relief, and that the Virtues of to excellent a Medicine may be more generally known.

ROBERT CROTIER.

**C**ITY OF NEW-YORK, now of the City New-York, of New-York, Mariner, maketh Oath and Faith, That in the Night of the 21st Day of October last past; he this Deponent being then on board the Philadelphia Sloop, Captain Ellis, in the Harbour of New-York, discovered something wet and warm in his Breeches, Stockings and Shoes, and being very certain that it could not be Urine, he was greatly frightened thereat and thereupon went on board the Sloop belonging to Col. Schuyler, Gilbert Van Emburgh, Master, and informed the said Master thereof, who lighted a Candle, and then they discovered that it was Blood issuing out of the Urinary Passage in Abundance, on the Floor in the Cabin.—That thereupon this Deponent was so greatly terrified, that he cried out, If I don't get sudden Relief, I shall bleed to Death: That the said Emburgh immediately went for Doctor Benjamin Lindner; that this Deponent when the said Doctor came on board was very weak and almost senseless, occasioned by the Loss of a great Quantity of Blood. That the said Doctor gave him some Drops of his Golden Tincture, which in about three Minutes after, caused the Bleeding to cease entirely. And that this Deponent having since taken about Half an Ounce of the said Tincture at Times, is now as hearty and well as before the said Bleeding.

ROBERT CROTIER, GILBERT VAN EMBURGH.

Sworn in the City of New-York, the 2d Day of November, 1768, Before me, GEORGE BREWERTON, Justice of the Peace.

TO BE LET,

**T**HE House where Samuel Bayard, jun. now lives, with the Stable and Coach House, from this Time till the first of May next, and from that Time for any Term of Years;—for Particulars apply to (4952) WILLIAM BAYARD.

November 10, 1768.

**B**Y Order of Peter Lanfingh, and Volkert B. Douw Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court for the City of Albany.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Peter DeBurr, an insolvent Debtor, now in the Gaol of the County of Albany, to show Cause, (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the House of the said Peter Lanfingh, on Monday the 21st Day of November next; why an Assignment of the said Debtor's Estate should not be made, and the said Debtor discharged, Pursuant to the Directions of the Acts of Legislature of this Province, made and passed for the Relief of insolvent Debtors. 49 51

## Fine Liverpool SALT,

FOR Sale on board the Brig Charlotte, Captain Couper, lying at Cruger's Dock; also best Kindie Cole.—Inquire at HENRY WHITE'S, Store. 48 51

Just published, and sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange;

## THE ENGLISHMAN DECEIVED; A POLITICAL PAMPHLET:

Lately published in London, and much admired; WHEREIN

Some very important Secrets of State Are briefly recited,

And offered to the Consideration of the PUBLIC.

Divide & impera Divide & perda.

This is the most spirited piece that has been publish'd in England in favour of the British Colonies, and abounds with remarks equally judicious and important.

JOHN ABEEL,

**T**AKES this public Method to inform his Friends and Employers, that he has removed his Weight-House to a Store in Little Dock-Street, back of Mr. Henry Cuyler's, and within 53 Yards of his old noted Store, where he now follows the Business of weighing and selling FLOUR, and hopes for a Continuation of the Favours of his old Friends. 49 52

Peter T. Curtenius,

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil, opposite the Ofwego Market, has just opened a fresh Assortment of the following Goods, imported by him in the last Vessels from Europe, which he will sell wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, or Produce, viz.

## BROAD and narrow cloths of va-

rious colours and prices, shalloons, durants, tammies, and callimancoes, buckram, buttons, sewing silk, twist and mohair; coating and Bath beaver, broad and narrow naps, kerfies, pamißons and half thick, long ellis, green and spotted ruffs, striped and rose blankets, flannels; red and flowered ferges, red and blue duffels, plain and spotted swan-fair, chequer'd do. for horse cloths; hair-cloths for entries or brewers; worsted stockings, broad and narrow checks, Irish linens, German and Irish dowlas, brown and white sheeting, ozenburgs, clotting diaper, callicoes, cambricks and lawns, ribbons, Perfians, pelongs and tafsay; silk and cotton romalls, handkerchiefs, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed linen do. cambricks, fluffs, black bombazine and everlasting, &c. &c. &c. A L S O,

Anvils, vises, beck irons, hammers, sledges, files and rasps; blistered, German and fig. 3 steel, sheet iron, double and single tin, long and short handle frying pans; best gun barrels and locks, neat fowling pieces, with blued barrels and water pan locks; best double gilt pinkbeck buckles, common yellow ditto, brass and steel do. mill and cross cut saws, hand, pannel, tenon, fish, dovetail and compass do. carpenters planes, broad axes, adzes and chizzels, squares, rules, hammers, augers and gimblets, brass kettles; nails by the cask, from 4d. to 24d. besides many other articles in the ironmongery way, too tedious to enumerate.

LIKEWISE,

Best bohea tea, muscovado sugar, genuine Haerlem oil, and Neurenburg salve, Dutch folio and quarto bibles, testaments, psalm and other Dutch books as usual.

A L S O,

The following goods, made at the New-York Air Furnace, viz.—Pots, kettles, pie-pans and baking ovens, chimney backs, elegant grates or Bath stoves for burning coal, square stoves for work shops; perpetual ovens, boiling plates, pot ash kettles; cart, waggon, and chair boxes, hammers and anvils for making bar iron, which have been found upon proof to be superior to the English hammers, half hundred and smaller weights, &c. &c. 45—

SAMUEL SP. SKINNER,

At the New Brick Buildings, West of King's College, in New-York;

**S**ELLS Rum and Cordials, made

by him in 1766, extremely good, and exceeding cheap.—Cash for Molasses; and Molasses made into clean flavoured strong Rum, upon reasonable Terms. 41—

Extraordinary good Packing Salt,

To be SOLD,

On board the Brigantine Venus, DAVID BATTON, Master, lying near Burling's-Slip.

A L S O,

A Set of very good Utensils for cleaning of Flax-seed.

To be SOLD, by

GEORGE FOLLIOTT & CO.

A House Carpenter and Joiner,

WHO understands his Business and can be well recommended, is just arrived in the Ship Beaver, from London, and wants Employment. Inquire of Captain Christopher Miller, on board the Ship, or at Doct. Brown-jon's. 47 50

TO BE SOLD,

By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert-Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church; CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in Hogheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

## GARRAT NOEL,

HAS imported in the last Vessels from London, a very large Assortment of Books, Stationary, &c. Among which are the following:

**NUGENT'S Travels.** Wilkie's

fables, Moore's do. for the female sex. Gay's do. Barford Abbey a new novel. Gibbons's rhetoric. Harwood's introduction to the study of the New-Testament. Sermons to asses. The art of reading and thinking. Ferguson's philosophical lectures. — Tables and tracks; Gordon's universal accountant. Mair's book-keeping. Lord Kaim's principles of equity and law tracks. Rollin's belles letters. Fordyce's sermons to young women. Mayhew's do. to young men. Doctor Witherspoon's works. Yorrick's sermons. — Sentimental journey. Tiffot on health. American gazetteer. Bryce's geographical and historical dictionary 2 vols. folio. Anion's voyage round the world. Barry on consumptions. — Digestion. Internal policy of Great-Britain considered. Lord Lyttleton's dialogues of the dead. Bishop Burnet's history of his own times. Lodge's Irish peerage. Mortimer's dictionary of trade. Young's night thoughts. Barrow's voyages. A new collection of travels and voyages in 7 vols octavo. Swift's letters. Tiffot on onanism. Wesley's primitive physic. Addington's arithmetic. A new history of London. Theobald's Shakespeare, Capell's do. a new work. Spectator, Tatler Visitor and Guardian. American negociator, shewing at one view the amount in currency of any sum sterl. at any common exchange. Baker on the microscope. Life of Bunce, Tom Brown's works. Byssie's art of poetry. Bracken's farriery. Baretti's travels. British zoology. Bielsfield's letters. Collins's poems. Confessional. Adventures of a Guinea. Dodgley's poems. Collection of poems. Essay on Opera. Fool of quality 3d. vol. Glasses's and Jenks's cookery. Grandison. — Hutchinson's moral philosophy. Henry and Frances, History of England, in a series of letters. James's medical dictionary. Matrimonial preceptor. Tom Jones Addison's, Pope's, Swift's, Sheafstone's, Rowe's and Gray's works, Theodosius and Constantia. Tiffot on health. Cramer on metals. Dissenting gentleman's answer to Mr. White's three letters, &c. &c. A L S O:

A large assortment of Stationary and cutlery, with a great variety of other articles.

N. B. Davison's purified Italian soap, may be had at said Noel's, price 2s. 6d. the square with directions. 47

Just published,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, Price 3 s. 6 d. per Dozen, or 6 d. single,

**Freeman's New-YORK ALMANACK,** For the Year of our LORD, 1769,

CONTAINING,

**I**N each Month, an Account of Remarkable Days, Judgment of Weather, &c. Moon's Place in the Signs, Time of Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Time of the Moon's Southing, Time of High-Water every Day at New-York, Elizabeth-Town Point, New-London, and Tarpaulin Cove; Age, Quartering, Full, and Change of the Moon, Aspects, Moral Sentences, &c.

Verbes over the Months, The Power of Innocence, a true and affecting Tale. The Shortest of Human Life, illustrated by several striking Similies.

An Account of Eclipses. Names and Characters of the Planets, with the Times of their Revolutions. The Twelve Signs, shewing the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern. An Ephemeris of the Planets Motions in the Signs, and the Southing and Northing of the Moon.

An Essay on Slavery.—Ingratitude, a surprising Tale.—A Essay in Praise of Husbandry.—Directions for keeping Bees in Colonies, with an easy Method of taking the Honey, without destroying them.—The Journal of a Willshire Curate, an affecting Story.—An Essay on Temperance.—Directions how to preserve Wheat from the Smut.—How to make Gunpowder of all Sorts.—Times of the Courts in New-York, New-Jersey, Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Council, General Assembly, and Civil Officers in New-York and New-Jersey.—Account of English Governors in North-America. Times of Quakers General Meetings from Rhode-Island to Pennsylvania. Stages and their Rates between New-York and Philadelphia: Names and Ages of the Monarchs in Europe. Table of the Value of Coins. List of the Packet Boats, between Falmouth and New-York, with the Times of making up the Mails, and setting out of the Posts. The Lawyer's Fee, a true Joak. A Table of Interest at 7 per Cent. A Tide Table. A Table of Expenses. An exact List of the Roads thro' all the British Dominions in America, from Boston to Charles-Town, also thro' Canada, and sundry Bye Roads,—with the Distances summed up, and the Postage of Letters to all Places where Posts are established: Also, a Table of the Rates of Postage, and a Summary of all the Laws relating to Postage, &c.

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,

In Hanover-Square, nearly opposite Mr. Gaine's Printing-Office; has for Sale the following Articles, on the most reasonable Terms, wholesale and retail;

**F**INE hyson, plain green, sou-

thong, congo and bohea teas; double and single refined sugar, lump, powder, and muscovado sugars; sugar candy, pepper, rice, barley, and oatmeal; coffee and chocolate; French indigo, Castile soap, and Florence oil; raisins, olives, capers, and anchovies; cinnamon, allspice, ground and unground ginger, mace, cloves, nutmegs, and citron; mustard, powder blue, and starch; flax and cotton wool, cotton and wool cards; bees wax, corks, brushes, best writing paper, pigtail and cut tobacco, Scots snuff in bottles and bladders, also rappee snuff, china bowls; trunks, bottles, cases, and baskets; iron pots, chimney backs, anchors, bar iron, and tea kettles; grindstones, brimstone, long and short pipes, logwood, fusick, redwood and coppers, hearth tiles,—the best of Holland Cummine CHEESE, &c. &c.—Also excellent pickled STURGEON in small kegs.—Likewise choice Madeira, Malaga, Mountain, Frontinac, and Claret; West-India and New-York rum, brandy, Holland Geneva, molasses, &c.

Money upon interest, on approved security, not less than 100l. also money upon bottomry. 42 45

## SUPPLEM

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NEW-YO

To His E

Sir HENRY

Captain General and Govern of New-York, and the T rica, Chancellor, and Vi

The Humble ADDRESS

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May it please your Ex WE His Majesty's n Council of the Pro cency our heart communicating his Majelt the Trade with the Indian Colonies.

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Truly desirous that the from our Proceedings we nimity so highly necessary i ture: And we beg Leave to Inclinations to concur in Service, and the Welfare a By Order of the Council New-York, 1st Nov. 1768

His EXCELLE

Gentlemen of the Cou I RETURN you my heart Reading's you express of be thought necessary for his Prosperity of the Colony. New-York, 1st Nov. 1768

To His Excellency Sir Captain General, and G ay of New-York, and t America; Chancellor, at The Humble ADDRESS

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W-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.



SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,  
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1350.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1768.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 7.

To His EXCELLENCY

Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet,

Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Council of the Province of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of the Province of New-York, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your Speech, and for communicating his Majesty's Directions, that the Regulation of the Trade with the Indians, shall, for the future, be left to the Colonies.

Nothing is more essential to establish and confirm the numerous and extensive Tribes of Indians in their Fidelity and Attachment to his Majesty, than proper Laws to restrain and punish all Frauds or Abuses of Traders, in their Intercourse with the different Nations; and your Excellency may be assured, that in the Consideration of so interesting an Object, we shall pursue such Measures, as shall appear best calculated to answer his Majesty's gracious Intentions.

The preventing any Settlements beyond the Line which shall be agreed on by the Indians, equally deserves our serious Attention, as a Measure most likely to avoid any future Cause of Dissatisfaction or Jealousy on their Part; and to render lasting and permanent the present Tranquillity of the Colony.

Truly desirous that the Public may derive every Advantage from our Proceedings we shall endeavour to cultivate that Unanimity so highly necessary in the several Branches of the Legislature: And we beg Leave to assure your Excellency, of our warmest Inclinations to concur in whatever may promote his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare and Prosperity of the Province.

By Order of the Council,

JOHN WATTS, Speaker.

New-York, 1st Nov. 1768.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for this Address, and for the Readiness you express of giving your Assistance in whatever may be thought necessary for his Majesty's Service, or contribute to the Prosperity of the Colony.

New-York, 1st Nov. 1768.

To His Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain General, and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America; Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Colony.

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, beg Leave to return your Excellency our most hearty Thanks for your SPEECH.

We must gratefully acknowledge your Excellency's Attention to our Convenience, in not calling us together in the Summer Months: at the same Time beg Leave to express our Readiness to meet your Excellency, whenever the public Service may require it.

His Majesty having out of his great Goodness been pleased to leave the Regulation of the Trade with the Indians to the Colonies, we shall pursue such salutary Measures, as may best answer the Purposes of his Majesty's gracious Condescension; and shall therefore pass proper Laws for preventing any Settlements being made beyond the Line that may be agreed on by the Indians, and putting that Trade under proper Regulations. And whenever your Excellency shall be pleased to lay before us, the Plans pursued by the Superintendants of Indian Affairs, we shall give them the most serious Consideration, and pursue such prudent Measures as the Circumstances of the Colony will admit of.

We are greatly affected at the Distresses of the unhappy Sufferers in Montreal, and are extremely sorry that the impoverished State of this Colony, will not permit us to lay any additional Burthens on our Constituents, for their Relief at this Time.

We shall endeavour to proceed with Unanimity and Dispatch in the necessary Business of the Session, and be ready to concur with your Excellency, in any Measures that may be proposed for his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of the Colony.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for this Address: The Assurances you have given of a ready Concurrence with me in the Measures for promoting his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of the Province, cannot fail of being attended with the greatest Advantages to your Country.

FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE opposition of the colonies to the new method of taxation, will probably bring the subject of virtual Representation again before the public. As I have never yet seen this kind of representation precisely stated, give me leave to communicate to the public, thro' the channel of your Magazine, my idea of it, in which you will find no essential difference between virtual and actual representation in England; but a very striking distinction between these, and no representation at all of America.

My notion of Virtual Representation is this: A numerous society being willing to unite themselves under the same form of government, and to be subject to the same laws, consent, for convenience sake, that the whole, in a national assembly, shall be represented by a part; and, to avoid confusion in choosing that part, they farther consent that certain classes among them shall have the privilege of electing the members that are to compose it; but at the same time they stipulate, that as well those that represent, as those who are represented; and those also who have not the privilege of electing in common with those who have; all shall share alike in the advantages resulting from the deliberations of the national assembly; and all shall contribute alike, in proportion to their respective situations and circumstances, to the necessary expences of government.

Thus, Mr. Urban, you see, that, according to this system, those who represent, and those who are represented, and those who elect, and those who do not elect the representatives, are all entitled to the same benefits, and are subject alike to the same taxations, every other circumstance but that of the privilege of election being similar. And hence it follows that virtual representation in Great Britain, is in effect the same as actual representation; the laws enacted for the government of the whole, affecting the whole equally, without the least distinction.—To illustrate this more clearly;

Birmingham is said not to be actually represented, because, tho' a populous place, and a great manufacturing town, it sends no members to parliament; yet the inhabitants of Birmingham enjoy in every respect the same freedom, and the same national advantages, that the inhabitants of the towns do that are represented. No law was ever made that affected the property of the people of Birmingham, but what affected the property of the people in like circumstances in every other part of the kingdom; so that Birmingham, and every other town in England, that sends no members to parliament, is to all intents and purposes virtually represented; because the representatives of the towns that elect, make the same laws for those who do not elect, as for those who do.

Were it otherwise, and that those who are actually represented, were to be eased in any tax, by exempting them from the payment of it, and laying the burden upon those who are only virtually represented, would not the virtually represented part of the people take the alarm and protest against the acts of such a partial representation? Were a heavy tax, for instance, to be laid upon iron manufactured in the town of Birmingham, because virtually represented only; and a premium granted upon the same iron manufactured in Stafford, because actually represented, would the people in Birmingham submit quietly to such an unjust distinction?

This, in my opinion, is exactly the same case of the colonies. The representatives of the people of England lay a tax upon the Americans, to which neither they themselves, nor their constituents, pay any part; and they may, by the same authority, whenever the colonies are in a capacity of bearing it, lay the weight of all the taxes for the support of government, and for the payment of the interest and principal of the national debt, upon the Americans, in ease of themselves, and the people whom they represent; and they may at the same time exclude the Americans from whatever advantages, in point of commerce and manufactures, they may apprehend will clash with the interest of themselves and their constituents; hence I think it is self evident, that the virtual representation, which it is contended the American is in posses-

With, for several months, that Justice Gillam might accompany them. CAIUS MARCIUS.

By Capt. Crawford, in 6 Weeks from London, we have the following Advice, Vis.

C O R S I C A, August 4.

SATURDAY last a body of 1000 French troops, that were embarked in the harbour of St. Fl.

being desirous of making an entrance, from whence that city was taken, they sent them 100 men, and a small number of Cannon; but the author finding sophistry unavail-

lucous in raising men for the land service, from a report that they are to be sent to fight against their countrymen in America.

Yesterday the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the affairs of America, came to town from his seat in the country, having, it is said, been sent for on account of some dispatches received from America.

We are informed that a great Lady, which probably has been the subject of much public conversation, was lately delivered on Tuesday's night of her fourth son.

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November 10, 1

BY Order of the  
Volker P. Gow Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's  
Court for the City of Albany:—Notice is hereby given to  
the Creditors of Peter D. Bratt, an insolvent Debtor, now in  
the Gaol of the County of Albany, to show Cause, (if any  
they have, before the said Judges, at the House of the said  
Peter D. Bratt, on Monday the 21st Day of November next;  
why an Assignment of the said Debtor's Estate should not be  
made, and the said Debtor discharged, Pursuant to the Di-  
rections of the Act of Legislature of this Province, made and  
passed for the Relief of insolvent Debtors. 49 51

W-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

of, is very different from the virtual representation which the  
Birmingham man possesses; because the virtual representative of the  
American, can put his hand in the American's pocket, and take  
what sum he pleases, and he may at the same time clog him  
with whatever incapacity he pleases, without affecting himself in  
either case; but the virtual representative of the Birmingham man  
must contribute shilling for shilling with the Birmingham man, and  
must likewise be himself subject in like circumstances, to all the in-  
capacities which he may think fit to impose upon him.

Were not this the case, would the numerous body of virtually  
represented inhabitants of this opulent kingdom, submit to be go-  
vern'd by the contemptible number of the actually represented in-  
habitants of it? It is unreasonable to think they would. But as  
the case stands, it were, perhaps, better that numbers of the actu-  
ally represented, were still fewer than they are, than that they  
should be increased by electors like the present, whom experience  
has shewn to be susceptible of every species of venality.

I am, Sir, &c.

D. Y.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 27.

On Tuesday last arrived at Hampton, in his Majesty's ship the Rippon, of  
60 guns, commanded by — Thompson, Esq; his Excellency the Right  
Hon. NORBORNE, Baron de BOTTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant  
and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Ad-  
miral of the same. Yesterday evening his Excellency arrived in this city, and  
was received at the capitol gate by his Majesty's Council, the Speaker of the  
House of Burgesses, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Gentlemen of the  
Bar, &c. and was immediately conducted to the Council Chamber, where his  
commissions being read, he qualified for his administration by taking the usual  
oaths. His Excellency, with the Honourable Council, and many other Gen-  
tlemen, spent the Evening at the Raleigh. The city was handsomely illum-  
inated, and every demonstration of joy shewn by all ranks, that such illust  
notice would admit of.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de  
BOTTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor Ge-  
neral of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral  
of the same.

The humble Address of the COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects, the Council of Virginia,  
beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon your appointment to  
this government, and to express our joy at the pleasing event of your safe ar-  
rival in the colony.

Permit us at the same time to acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of our  
most gracious Sovereign; which have determined him to make choice of a  
Nobleman of your Excellency's many eminent virtues and distinguished abili-  
ties to rule over, and to reside among us; and as an earnest of the sincerity  
of these professions, we desire to assure your Excellency, that, as it is our duty,  
it shall also be our study, within our department, to render your administra-  
tion acceptable to the best of King's; honourable, agreeable, and easy to  
yourself, and productive of the happiness and prosperity of his Majesty's  
loyal people of this dominion: Of this disposition we shall be solicitous to  
give proofs on all occasions, in full confidence, that while we keep in view  
these important objects, and steadily pursue them, we may humbly hope for  
some small share of the Royal favour and good opinion; the highest mark of  
honour to which our endeavours shall be invariably directed.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following  
Answer.

GENTLEMEN of the COUNCIL,

YOUR expressions of loyalty and duty to our gracious Sovereign give me  
the greatest satisfaction, and I can with truth aver, that every thing I  
have seen and heard since I landed in Virginia, has been pleasing in the highest  
degree. Your style of acceptance of me for your Governor is most flattering.  
From myself I have nothing to offer but good intentions, but on this you  
may depend, that if I have the good fortune to answer the purposes of my  
Royal master, you will be happy indeed.

His Excellency has published two proclamations, one for the continuance  
of all Officers of Government, till further orders, the other for dissolving the  
Assembly, mentioning that he shall issue writs for a new one, as soon as the  
Council shall advise.

On Friday the 14th instant died at his house in Stafford county, John Mer-  
cer, Esq; who had practised the law with great success in this colony up-  
wards of forty years. He was a Gentleman of great natural abilities, improved  
by an extensive knowledge, not only in his profession, but in several other  
branches of polite literature. He was of a humane, generous and cheerful  
disposition; a facetious companion, a warm friend, an affectionate husband,  
a tender parent, and an indulgent master.

BOSTON, November 3.

A very sensible Gentleman in London, who has always been a true  
Friend to the Colonies, writes to his Friend in Boston, by the last  
Ship as follows:

—MR. Hollowell by his temperate caution, and his care not  
to aggravate any thing in his accounts, has given gen-  
eral satisfaction. I heartily condole with you upon the unhappy  
state of your people. Fatally misled by a set of evil-minded men,  
whose malicious dispositions, or whose desperate fortunes prompt  
them to wish for a general state of confusion, they are going head-  
long into measures which can tend only to public ruin. If the  
tumults here have given them encouragement, and made them  
think they may insult this Government with impunity, in that  
they will be mistaken. The nonsense of Wilkes and Liberty (for  
which I forgive all your people's follies) is now at an end; and  
Government by the public decisions of the Judges and Courts of  
Justice, instead of being weakened, has acquired strength. In the  
rioting at Hexam, about the militia, Ann. 1756 or 57, there were

forty men shot; and though all men were sorry that their folly  
made it necessary, yet no one then ever made a question about the  
propriety and necessity of it. But when ill humours are set afloat,  
every the clearest point will be disputed. It cannot however be  
again made a question, now that the Judges have so positively  
declared, that the Civil Magistrate has a right to call in the  
assistance of a military force, where his own strength is not suffi-  
cient to keep the peace. If your people place their hope in the  
weakness, or any supposed disunion in the Administration; that  
hope will also fail them. All the King's Servants seem determined  
to maintain the Supreme Legislative Authority of Great-Britain,  
as the only means of preserving the whole, and of protecting  
every part. And I believe I before wrote you Lord Camden's  
public declaration, that whatever may have been his Opinion  
before, yet now that an Act of Parliament has past, declaring the  
Right to tax the Colonies, he will go as far as any man in carry-  
ing it into execution. If your people flatter themselves with in-  
dulgence in their srowardness from what they read in our common  
News-papers, therein also they will be deceived. Whatever men  
in garrets may write, Gentlemen in Parliament will not bear to see  
it's Authority trampled on, or suffer a Boston Town-meeting to  
threaten and bid defiance to the Government of Great Britain.  
In short, all men of understanding, except a few interested Mer-  
chants here, who are afraid for their Debts, are calling out for a  
much greater exertion of Authority, rather than a less. The D.  
of Grafton is certainly determined to support the King's Govern-  
ment. I hope your people will soon bewise, and that all Things  
will soon be brought to a happy issue; and am, &c.

AS the Boston Gazette of the 31st of October hath referred  
us and others to the Files in the Secretary's Office for the  
Earl of Hillsborough's Letter of the 30th of July, we have  
refresh'd our Memories by comparing the Account given in  
said Gazette, with said Extract, and herewith give the Public  
a Summary thereof as it lies in our Minds.

HIS Lordship acquaints the Governor, That the Disposition  
which has appeared in the Town of Boston for some Time  
past to resist the Laws, and the Measures which have been taken  
for opposing the Officers of the Revenue, and for intimidating the  
Civil Magistrate, have induced his Majesty to interpose his Au-  
thority for their Support;—and for this End the Commanders of  
his Forces by Sea and Land will be instructed, when legally called  
upon, to give all necessary Aid to the Civil Magistrate: And that  
the Civil Magistrate will after this be responsible for the Peace of  
the Town, and the Protection of the King's Officers and Subjects:  
—He strongly recommends a Reform of the Magistrates of the  
Town, since they have some of them been heretofore deficient in  
the Execution of their Trust, and hopes that such Gentlemen will  
be found to fill up those important Places, who will be zealous to  
support the Law, and the constitutional Authority of Parliament;  
—and recommends the Gentlemen of the Council as proper Persons  
to act in the Commission of the Peace, as a likely Means of resto-  
ring the Commission to its proper Authority:—at the same Time  
signifying his Majesty's Approbation of the Conduct of the Chief  
Justice,—whose Advice and Assistance would be a most advantage-  
ous Circumstance to the Public.—He enjoins that a due Enquiry  
be made into the Authors of the Riots which happened in the Town  
of Boston on the 10th of June last, and if those who have been  
the Instruments of stirring up the People to an Opposition to the  
Constitutional Authority of the Parliament, have committed such  
overt Acts as will justify their being sent to England, to be tried  
in the King's Bench, upon a Statute of 35 Henry VIII. the Gover-  
nor to make full Report thereof.—He forbears entering into any  
Remarks on the unwarrantable Assertions and false Doctrines set  
up in the Petition of the Town of Boston to their Governor, and  
their Instructions to their Representatives relating to Impresses;  
as the Governor had not transmitted a particular Account of that  
Affair:—Whether Impresses are regular or not, his Lordship de-  
clines saying, as it belongs to another Department—but incloses  
the Opinion of those who he says are of the greatest Authority,  
viz. Sir Edward Northley his Majesty's then Attorney General,  
that the American Act, dated in February 1715, 16, was intended,  
and appears to have been intended only for the War—and likewise  
the Opinions of Sir Dudley Ryder Attorney and Sir John Strange,  
Solicitor General, to the like Purpose with regard to the Act dated  
July 1740,—Copies of which Opinions we have likewise seen on  
the File. His Lordship concludes by expressing his Majesty's ten-  
der Wishes that his misled Subjects of the Massachusetts-Bay may  
be brought back to their Duty by lenient and persuasive Methods—  
and that it would be pleasing to his Majesty to hear that the People  
of Boston have been by such Means led to a proper Sense of their  
Duty, as the Doctrines inculcated by wicked, designing and pre-  
bably self-interested Men, tend only to Anarchy and Confusion:—  
But that at all Events the Crown will support the Laws, and the  
Subject must submit to them.

City of N  
JOHN C  
Attorney at L  
At his Office,  
WILL continue

candid Opinion and  
Equity, with such Reasons la-  
fully to give the desired Satis-  
his utmost Endeavour amicab  
count, or other Matter betwee  
able surely, to long and expen  
Times the very Moment bet  
Reference "far better to have  
must be held bad Policy for a  
to take it from the Determina  
standing upon their Oath to do  
other References whatsoever."

Persons who have Property  
tant Part, assisted in the most  
same, in which Particular, sever  
of this Office.  
Many Thousand Pounds h  
this Office; on different Secur  
as usual, to discount good Bill  
ry Land, Houses, &c.  
Memorials, Remonstrances,  
Also, Writings and Conveyan  
smallest Agreement, to Deeds  
fully to Answer the Purposes i  
A N

Mr. KNAPP, with the unim  
that he will be ready at all T  
serve then—so far as in his Abi  
Secrecy, Integrity, and Dispat  
of their Favour, and Protectio  
The Rules and Fees of this  
neral Sath  
An Opinion on any Case ve  
required in Writing two Doll  
perused, and a Number of Qu  
easy Terms, governed by the  
Leave, and Release, 10s. An a  
and Release, with a Bond for  
(in many Cases necessary) 3s  
Boundaries in the Release doe  
Skin of Parchment; for every  
for Part, 24s. A Deed of Gift  
24s. If short, proportionably less  
in the Office, 3s. Power of  
Licence 10s. A Bottomry Bill  
partnership, Leases and all oth  
cannot be ascertained, shall be  
the above; nor shall any Per  
it more reasonable than this Offi  
has no other Dependence, but  
may yet enable him to set one  
vice to all indigent Persons, Gra

ALL Persons indebt  
Joris Brinckerhoff, late of  
hant, deceased, are hereby requir  
respective Debts, which are due, to  
be paid, before the first Day of Janua  
be prosecuted according to Law; a  
Demands against the said Estate, a  
counts that they may be paid.

Dirck Brinck  
Abraham Br  
Abraham Van  
Dirck Brinck

New-York, September 19, 17

The New-York Pap  
Ready Money for clean Linen  
KEATING, between the Fly-M  
All those who h  
the Country at Heart, are desire  
Importance of a Paper Manufact  
how much Good they may do  
Rags, particularly the fine ones,  
useless; their saving of Rags is  
for the Money which they will in  
be but a trifle) but the Benefit w  
lie in general if the Manufacto  
as to enable us to make a suffic  
our own Consumption, and by s  
vice the Suras of Money, which  
this single Commodity, and whe  
entirely lost to us, Whereas by  
Numbers of poor People are daily  
still remains in a circulating Stat  
all Persons will be as careful as p  
evidently appears will be of publi  
N. B. As the Paper Mill is now  
Rags by them, are requested to b  
fons who wants to be supplied w  
ture, are desired to send their Or  
shall be completed as fast as possi  
New-York, July 1768.

must be enacts, whilst  
the suppositions, and whilst  
ants of our colonies rebels,  
patriots, laudably asserting  
fore therefore you proceed  
you will refute the argum  
urged against the legality  
The principal of these  
and republished by Mr.  
in the Sentiments of Amer  
Farmer of Pennsylvania's lett  
indeed, been made in the G  
star; but the author finding

Christopher and  
jon's.  
47 50  
TO BE SOLD,  
By HENRY C. BOGART,  
Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;  
CHOICE Mucovado Sugars in  
Hogheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India  
and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

bottles, cases, and baskets; iron pots, chimney backs, an-  
chors, bar iron, and tea kettles; grindstones, brimstone,  
long and short pipes, logwood, fustick, redwood and cop-  
peras, hearth tiles,—the best of Holland Cummine CHEESE,  
&c. &c.—Also excellent pickled STURGEON in small  
kegs.—Likewise choice Madeira, Malaga, Mountain, Fron-  
tinian, and Claret; West-India and New-York rum, brandy,  
Holland Geneva, molasses, &c.  
Money upon interest, on approved security, not less  
than 100l. also money upon bottomry. 42 45







Prin-  
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then forsaken her?  
her Virtue and Happ  
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the inspired the wa  
prelief of all Nation  
yet appear'd, to affi  
urgencies Oppress  
Ten Thousands of  
selves in the glorious  
fatal Cause? Is not  
a Resemblance of  
G-moef's, and woul  
Condemnation of  
an mistaken if this  
have yet received it  
Cause may be solv  
produce as great an  
Colonies as now fa  
and have more terri

The following Senten  
Patriots, cannot be  
of either Patriots

H None e'er fled  
Rapt' at the Sound,  
Each Thought empa  
Pity, to injur'd  
Pleads in my Heart  
For Worth like this  
'Tis all the Mule at  
Ye who are Slaves,  
Ambitious Tools,  
If not quite abject  
Your Hearts can't  
Stand forth; on C  
Not what you are,  
The general Good,  
Marks Man from M  
No venal Senates pu  
No King enflav'd b  
Of public Honours  
And those obtain'd  
In this vile Age, no  
No God-like Patrio  
'Till one small Sp  
The smallest Spot  
Held forth the We  
Produced the Man-  
Go on immortal M  
Mark'd out by Hea  
Fix your firm Hop  
Your Arms must co  
By Heav'n! it mak  
Then glow to Ma  
On those vile Slaves  
Who chain'd them

The great  
in a very danger  
Tincture, makes  
lowing Account  
under similar D  
Relief, and tha  
may be more ge

City of  
New-York, it  
and faith. That  
last past; he this  
delphia Sloop, Cap  
discovered fourth  
ings and Shoes, a  
Urine, he was gre  
on board the Sloop  
Emburch, Master,  
lighted a Candle,  
filling out of the  
in the Cabin.—T  
terrified, that he  
bleed in Death: Th  
Doctor Benjamin  
said Doctor came  
left, occasioned b  
That the said Do  
Tincture, which  
Bleeding to cease  
since taken about  
Times, is now at

Sworn in the Cl  
thead Day of M  
Benjamin BR  
GEORGE BR

THE Ho  
ard, jun  
House, from this  
that Time for any  
to (405)  
November 10,

BY Order of

Volkert B. Gouw, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's  
Court for the City of Albany.—Notice is hereby given to  
the Creditors of Peter D. Bratt, an insolvent Debtor, now in  
the Gaol of the County of Albany, to show Cause, (if any  
they have) before the said Judges, at the House of the said  
Peter D. Bratt, on Monday the 21st Day of November next;  
why an Affidavit of the said Debtor's Estate should not be  
made, and the said Debtor discharged, Pursuant to the Di-  
rections of the Acts of Legislature of this Province, made and  
passed for the Relief of insolvent Debtors. 49 51

Just imported per the *Jemima*, Capt. Farquhar, and all the  
last vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold  
wholesale and retail.

By ENNIS GRAHAM,  
TAYLOR, at the Corner of WALL-STREET:

A Large assortment of broadcloths  
from the very best to the lowest quality, amongst which  
are scarlet as fine as any made in England, and 8-4 scarlet  
do. for women's cloaks; best fine black cloth for clergy,  
and black prunello, Bath rug for furout coats, beaver coat-  
ings, Yorkshire plains or Forrest cloths; fine nap or frieze,  
fine Irish ratteen an excellent cloth for winter cloths, as it  
is twiled wove, German serge, camblets for cloaks and furout  
coats of various colours; baize, wilton, a new invented  
cloth called Spanish casimere, spotted and plain swanskin,  
flannels of different colours; a great variety of rattinets, shal-  
lons and durants, tammies: An assortment of fine hair shags,  
coarse ditto of different colours, serge denim, serge dufoy,  
and fine everlasting, all which are excellent for breeches,  
3, 4, 5 and 6 thread breeches patterns, silk do. silk, flowered  
and other stuffs for women's gowns, plaid for men's and  
women's gowns, Genoa velvet of different colours, Man-  
chester and Spitalfield do. taffeties and perians of different  
colours, satins, peelongs, corded tabbies; thicksets for ser-  
vants clothes, livery lace of the handloftest and most fashion-  
able patterns for clothes and carriages, linen and worsted  
casing, and diaper web, and straining do. white and cloth  
coloured Russia drilling for breeches, commonly used for the  
army; a large assortment of best scarf twist, also sewing silk,  
threads, crewels, edge binding, shoe ditto, broad London  
quality ditto well sorted; Scotch garters, worsted and silk  
stockings, white and black Barcelona handkerchiefs, black  
travats, chintz handkerchiefs, Irish linen, check linen, cam-  
brick, lawn, brown quadruple Silefias, oznaburgs, white jean,  
pillow fustian, herring bone ditto, nankeens, hatters trim-  
mings of the newest fashion, shammy skins, sealing wax,  
wafers, writing paper, black, brown, and white buckram,  
glaz'd linen; a large assortment of broad, middling and  
narrow knee garters, a neat assortment of men's buckskin &  
silk gloves, black shammy and black silk do. for the clergy,  
best scarf twist basket buttons, mohair basket do. worsted  
basket buttons, scarf death head do. new fashion high top  
double gilt ditto; figured and plain, plaited buttons. lac-  
quer'd do. broad new fashion gold and silver double orris,  
gold and silver velum, gold and silver cord, gold and silver  
fringe, gold and silver torfels, gold and silver thread, gold  
and silver cord hat bands with torfels, gold and silver lace do.  
gold and silver knee garters, gold and silver shoulder knots  
and spolets for the army; razors, cuttce knives, pen knives,  
knives and forks, sleeve buttons, stone and pinckbeck shoe  
and knee buckles, stock buckles, and knee ditto, stone  
broaches, common needles, square pointed and other white  
chapel ditto, notches, shears, irons, thimbles, &c. &c. &c.  
N. B. LOAF SUGAR. 48 51

WHEREAS the Sterling Anchory,

which was burnt down in the Night of the 23d of  
May, 1767, is now rebuilt, and carried on by Noble and  
Townsend: They take this Method to acquaint the Gen-  
tlemen, Merchants and others, who will be kind enough to  
apply to William Hawhurst, in New-York, that he has a  
good Assortment of their Anchors by him, and that any  
Gentlemen choosing longer shank'd or broader palm'd An-  
chors than those imported from Europe or the neighbouring  
Colonies are now sold at in this City (second Hand Anchors  
excepted) upon a little Notice any one may be supplied  
with Pieces of Iron drawn convenient for Fullers Screw-Pins,  
Carriage-Axletrees, Mill-Spindles and Cranks, and large Bars  
for making Rudder-Irons.

N. B. Said Hawhurst has also to sell, Sterling refin'd  
Bar-Iron, mark'd *A Noble*, drawn convenient for Sithe and  
Ax-making, Cart, Waggon, and Chair Tire: Likewise,  
Sterling Pig-Iron, Pots, Kettles, and Pot-Ash ditto; Carriage-  
Boxes, Forge Plates, Mill-Rounds, and Mill-Gudgeons,  
(which are warranted sound and good (at very reasonable  
Rates.

Said Hawhurst buys home made Stockings and Shoes,  
Leather Breaches, pickled Cod-Fish, and Horse-Mackrel.

TO BE SOLD, By  
WILLETT TAYLOR,  
ON CROMLIN'S-WHARF,

A Few Pipes of London particular  
Wine, old and of an extraordinary Quality, Teneriffe,  
Lisbon, Red Port and Frontinac Wines; old Jamaica Spirits,  
Brandy, Cherry ditto, Rum, Geneva; double and single  
refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. empty Bottles, empty Cases,  
Corks; choice Sallad Oil,—Hyfon, Souchong and Bohea  
Teas, Powder, Shot, Flax, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Hams,  
—Hacker's best Bar Iron, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. &c.  
&c. wholesale and retail.

He has to let, a Coach-house, with a Stable  
(large enough for four Horses) and Hay-loft, the Coach-  
house will serve for a large Store.—Also a Cellar to be let.

Christopher ma  
jon's.

TO BE SOLD,  
By HENRY C. BOGART,  
Next Door to Mr. Robert-Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;  
CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in  
Hogheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India  
and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceased,  
by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy set-  
tlement of the same with Charles M'Evers; and those hav-  
ing demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in  
their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.  
CHARLES M'EVERS,  
CHARLES WD. APTHORPE, } Executors

CHARLES M'EVERS,

Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, de-  
sires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at  
his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and seasonable  
assortment of European and India goods, and that they will  
be disposed of on the usual terms. 47—

HENRY REMSEN,  
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now  
opening at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assort-  
ment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green,  
black, brown, and mixt  
broad-cloths, in half pieces  
Blue cloth for women's wear  
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and  
grey mixt, Bath beaver  
coatings  
Scarlet and blue silk and worst-  
ed cord for cloaks.  
Blue and red shrouds  
Striped and Indian blankets  
Kersey blanketing  
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets  
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4  
frizes  
Narrow frizes of all colours  
Plains and forest cloths  
Spotted ermine  
Pearlpoints of all colours  
Bearskin and coating  
Blue and red duffels  
Saxon green broad hays  
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown  
and emboy'd ferges  
Wiltons, sagathies, and Shalloons  
Very cheap serge denim  
Blue and brown kerseys  
Striped flannels and coverlids  
Everlasting and drawboys  
Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens  
Durant and Calimancoe  
Irish and German lineens  
Printed and pencil'd furniture  
calicoes, and printed cottons  
Purple and other calicoes  
Light and dark ground chintz  
Crimson barratens  
Irish sheeting  
7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix  
Black taffeties  
Coloured perians, narrow ditto  
Peelongs and figured modes  
Cambricks and lawns

Packet ditto  
Pistol lawns, buckram  
Bed bunts and Flanders tick  
Bombazeen, cravats  
Manchester velvets  
Worsted plaids  
Checks of all sorts  
Ribbons and gimps  
Quality and shoe binding  
Gartering, tapes  
Pins and needles  
Plain and figur'd silk mitts  
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs  
Buckles, button links  
Thread, first buttons  
Buttons, twist, silk, and hair  
Muffatees, fans, knee garters  
Cotton romalls, and Barcelona  
handkerchiefs  
Women's purple, white, black  
and cloth colour mitts & gloves  
Men's shammy, with leather  
and best buckskin gloves  
Women's and Girl's black worst-  
ed mitts  
Men's single and double strip'd  
worsted caps  
Men's cotton Germantown caps  
Men's grey rib'd knit stockings  
Men's and Women's worsted  
stockings  
Ivory and horn combs  
Blank books, playings cards  
Paste boards, Ink powder  
Writing paper, &c. &c. &c.  
A L S O,  
The very best sort of wood-  
cards, Scotch snuff, castor and  
felt hats; white and black  
sailors board hats. A few cloths  
without cases, that can be well  
recommended. 48 47—

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

In the *Jemima*, from London, and other Vessels, has imported a  
large Assortment of Goods, which he is selling at his Store in  
Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates  
for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manu-  
facturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a suf-  
ficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become  
his Customers, amongst which are,

BEST heart and chub steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, dobes and  
green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's sheeting, diaper, &c.  
brown roles, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown  
and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silefias, napping and  
clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol  
lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Perians,  
romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English  
chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long  
lawns; all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, nuns, necklin,  
inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured  
threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of but-  
tons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish lineens, sheeting and dowlas;  
a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's,  
men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces,  
muffatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mitts, &c. ribbons, Fer-  
rettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps,  
snates feathers, flowers and other millenary, in the last taste, with  
figur'd modes, peelongs, satins, farsetts, Perians, modes, linings,  
mantua lutestring, armazzen taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs  
and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts,  
Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering  
and other Scotch goods; camblets, shalloons, stiffs, durants, &c.  
heartskins, frizes and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tonbridge  
wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.  
Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins,  
plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.  
A good assortment of Manchester velvets and obects, quilts,  
thicksets, sustians, jeans, pollows, &c.

Robert Meekerke,  
Surgeon and Practitioner in Physick,

LATELY arrived from London,  
and who has studied and practised in the different  
Hospitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the Public  
in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend,  
and give his Advice in all Cases of Surgery and Physick, and  
is daily to be spoke with at Capt. John Giffords, in Maiden  
Lane, near the Fly-Market. 48

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD,  
Has just imported in the Beulah, and others;

A Fresh and general Assortment  
of Drugs and Medicines, patented Medicines from the  
original Warehouse, and Surgeons Instruments of all kinds;  
which he continues to sell at the very lowest Prices, for Cash or  
short Credit, at his Store in Broad-Street,—where Family  
Prescriptions are carefully made up, and Country and other  
Orders punctually executed, as usual.—SALT PETRE,  
in large or small Quantities, best double AQUA FORTIS,  
for Dyers, Silver Smiths, &c. 47 50

and gudgeons, mortars and pestles; iron dogs, hatters ba-  
cons, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all sizes; half hun-  
dreds and smaller weights, iron bars for sugar houses and  
other uses, griddles, large screws for spermaceti works—large  
plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim  
round the edge, for calcining pot ash; fullers plates, boil-  
ing plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and  
layers agreeable to any pattern that shall be left at the found-  
ry, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SHARPE,  
or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

The New-York Air Furnace Company,  
have for Sale at their Foundry, a large Assortment of the  
following cast Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper  
Judges to be equal if not superior to any made in Europe  
or America, viz.

POTS, kettles, skillets and tea  
kettles, stew and pie pans, pot ash kettles and coolers,  
sugar boilers large kettles, used in the whale fishery, rollers  
for sugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils,  
perpetual ovens, Bath stoves, square and round flues for  
work-shops or ship's cabins, &c. ships caboose, mill round,

From the London Ga  
To the Real  
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those who doubt its just  
ble principle, which sub  
parliament, which can  
things, or convert wro  
corrupt Judges, the cr  
formerly perverted tha  
were entrusted, and tha  
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Vengeance on the one H  
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our sentiments on the m  
to the colonies, I find th  
they must of necessity be  
opposite principles. In  
other letters with differ  
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the constitution of this  
was indispensably necessa  
lity of taxation, and mu  
expect again to hear th  
ple controverted; a  
Magna Charta, and con  
adherence to it down to t  
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in taxing any county or pri  
ing them representatives  
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but it depends upon ourse  
quality. You will perhap  
sars of Mr. Grenville ha  
our stock holders are not re  
But I hope the proprietors  
be classed with the propriet  
tho' neither Robin-Hood Se  
ny send members to parliam  
among them, who is possi  
(which alone ought to enti  
there is not an inch of land  
this kingdom, but is consti  
represented, as being at  
county thus represented.  
proved, which is impossibl  
or community in this king  
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uns; it could by no means f  
individual or community r  
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of necessity to imitate so cul  
will excuse me therefore if  
principle on which my ar  
and should you again atten  
hope you will support your  
able facts and arguments.  
with the colonies, it is the  
of taxation, which ought to  
right Great-Britain has affe  
have denied: They maintai  
sons against its justice, and  
our assertions by arms, whic  
vail against their reasons.  
ny other advocate for the M  
y their conduct on rational  
the right may be first made  
tion must be endless, whilst  
site suppositions, and whilst  
ants of our colonies rebels,  
patriots, laudably asserting  
fore therefore you proceed an  
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# POSTSCRIPT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1350

[FRIDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1768.]

From the London Gazetteer, &c. of August 20,  
To the REAL ENGLISHMAN.

I VE me leave to make some observations on your reply, in the Public Advertiser, to my letter of Thursday se'night (which reply I see copied into the Gazetteer of last Wednesday :) These you must be content to receive from the paper by which my former letter was communicated, as I have no cause to be dissatisfied with the channel of my correspondence. As to your apprehensions of danger to the Printer, from publishing any reflections on the justice of our impositions on the colonies; because the right has been asserted by act of parliament, I hope our liberties are not so precarious as to afford any real cause for them, as submission to the act itself is not withheld, or at least till some penalty is prescribed for those who doubt its justice. Justice Sir, is an inflexible principle, which subsists independent of acts of parliament, which can by no means alter the nature of things, or convert wrong to right. I know that corrupt Judges, the creatures of Royalty, have formerly perverted that power with which they were entrusted, and that justice which they ought to have distributed, to the gratification of ministerial Vengeance on the one Hand, and the protection of ministerial votaries on the other; but that we have any such Judges at present, I do not believe. As to our sentiments on the measures adopted, relative to the colonies, I find they are widely different, as they must of necessity be, when we reason from opposite principles. In my former, and several other letters with different signatures, I have argued from a supposition, that conformable to the constitution of this kingdom, representation was indispensably necessary to constitute the legality of taxation, and must confess that I did not expect again to hear the truth of this principle controverted; a principle established by *Magna Charta*, and confirmed by an invariable adherence to it down to the present period. Nor can one instance be produced since that charter was instituted, where the legislature has persisted in taxing any county or principality, without granting them representatives. It is true indeed, the representation is in some instances unequal; but it depends upon ourselves to correct this inequality. You will perhaps alledge, as the partisans of Mr. Grenville have already done, that our stock holders are not represented in parliament: But I hope the proprietors of our debts are not to be classed with the proprietors of our lands. And tho' neither *Robin-Hood Society* or Indian Company send members to parliament, yet every individual among them, who is possessed of real property (which alone ought to entitle him to a representation) is represented in a different capacity; and there is not an inch of land or a blade of grass in this kingdom, but is constitutionally and actually represented, as being at least included in some county thus represented. But could it be even proved, which is impossible, that any individual or community in this kingdom is taxed without sharing, in any respect, the national representations; it could by no means follow, that because such individual or community neglected to assert the rights of *Magna Charta*, that the Americans ought of necessity to imitate so culpable an example. You will excuse me therefore if I still adhere to the principle on which my arguments are founded; and should you again attempt to controvert it, I hope you will support your base assertion with suitable facts and arguments. In the present dispute with the colonies, it is the right, not expediency, of taxation, which ought to be considered. This right Great-Britain has asserted, and our colonies have denied: They maintain their denial by reasons against its justice, and we are about to support our assertions by arms, which must necessarily prevail against their reasons. If, however, you, or any other advocate for the Ministry, mean to justify their conduct on rational principles, I beg that the right may be first made apparent; as altercation must be endless, whilst we argue from opposite suppositions, and whilst you deem the inhabitants of our colonies rebels, and I esteem them as patriots, laudably asserting their privileges. Before therefore you proceed any further, I must beg you will refute the arguments which they have urged against the legality of our pretensions. The principal of these have been collected and republished by Mr. Almon, particularly in the *Sentiments of America*, &c. and in the Farmer of Pennsylvania's letters. An attempt has, indeed, been made in the *Gazetteer* to answer the latter; but the author finding sophistry unequal to

truth and justice, eagerly embraced a poor subterfuge to disengage himself from a task he had assumed, and to which the greatest abilities would have proved unequal. You observe, that if representation be necessary to justify taxation, it must be so to constitute the validity of other laws, binding on the colonies: And indeed between you and I, I believe it would be difficult to demonstrate that we have any other right to exercise any kind of legislation over the colonies, except what is derived from precedent, the concessions of the colonies, and the expediency of things; since his Majesty does, by his Governors, &c. exercise all the legislative prerogatives in our colonies, which a people ought to divest themselves of, or which are consistent with the constitution of a limited monarchy. But as the colonies have affectionately yielded to Great-Britain a right of making all such laws as do not take money out of their pockets, against their consent, I think she ought not arbitrarily to deprive them of that privilege, without which they must necessarily become slaves. You ask, when the colonies were emancipated from the authority of parliament? Emancipation, though susceptible of a more favourable construction, is usually applied to the setting slaves at liberty; and tho' slavery has been conferred on the Americans since the conclusion of the last war, as a reward for their loyalty during its continuance, yet I hope you will not pretend, that before that time they were slaves; since, until the birth of the Grenvillian Ministry, no attempt was ever made to raise a revenue from them in any respect.

I think, therefore, that you might with more propriety have enquired concerning the origin of their slavery, than of their emancipation. Till that time they enjoyed as ample privileges as any of his Majesty's subjects, by right of their several charters which they derived from the same source, from whence we received our great charter, Liberty, and which ought to have remained equally sacred. Nor can they be taxed by us, as they have been, without a violation of these charters. As to their seeking foreign protection, I see nothing impracticable in it: that we have ambitious and powerful rivals, who would gladly grant it, is undoubted: That they will ever receive it I do not believe, unless urged to it by our oppressions. As to the impositions of a French government, they are indeed numerous enough in Europe: But in America, the case is different; the policy of France in that particular being opposite to ours, as the inhabitants of her colonies enjoy privileges which are denied other subjects. I agree with you that the present duties imposed on our colonies are trifling, and they are designedly made so, that they may the better escape opposition, and establish a precedent for the most exorbitant exactions. In my former letter, I asserted that the time would soon arrive, when other motives than force would be required to secure the dependence of the colonies. Your observations on this particular, certainly were not dictated by a regard for posterity. To prevent the increase of the colonies is not in the power of this kingdom, unless by exterminating their inhabitants. We ought therefore to convert this increase to our advantage: A sure and only method of doing this I have already pointed out, which is not by violence. As to their paying for the protection they receive from us, you ought to consider that the advantages we derive by converting their trade solely to our own emolument, amply repays the charges of this protection. As to the troops which are ordered to Boston, I wish the abettors of that measure, may not do this kingdom an injury; which they will never be able to repair. Can any one who reflects on the temper of the inhabitants at Boston, imagine that they will tamely suffer troops to be quartered amongst them, with express design to intimidate them, and by their insolence repress the spirit of Liberty? No: These very troops will but create those disturbances they were designed to quell; and before the expiration of the present year, occasion obstinate associations against importing any of our manufactures. As they are however ordered, I wish, for several reasons, that Justice Gillingham might accompany them. CAIUS MARCIUS.

By Capt. Crawford, in 6 Weeks from Londerry, we have the following Advice, Viz.

C O R S I C A, August 4.

SATURDAY last a body of 2300 French troops, that were encamped in the environs of St. Fiorenzo, being desirous of possessing an eminence, from whence that city was supplied with water, they sent there 300 men, under the command of a Captain of Grenadiers: Twenty Corsicans foreseeing

the Design of the French, had already possessed themselves of this eminence, which they defended for two hours with the greatest bravery, but were at last driven from thence. In this attack an officer and five French soldiers were killed. A hundred Corsicans, who were posted near that place, hearing the firing of musketry, ran up, the night following, and engaging the French dislodged them, notwithstanding a reinforcement which they received from the Commandant of Fiorenzo. The next day the whole body of French troops raised their camp, and marched towards Strette, in order to dislodge from thence a detachment of Natives, but were obliged to retire with loss. On the 11th instant the French being still desirous of becoming masters of the heights, carried by assault a French defended by 42 Corsicans, who not choosing to ask quarter, were all put to the sword. During the action, the French possessed themselves of Patrimonio, a village situated about three miles from St. Fiorenzo, where they made 60 prisoners, including women and children. They afterwards directed their march towards Barbaggio, in order to possess themselves of that district, but were obliged to give over the attack, through the vigorous defence of the garrison. The same day the garrison of St. Fiorenzo and Bastia made a sally with some field-pieces, in order to make themselves masters of Furiana and the heights of Montebello. On this occasion the combat was very bloody, but we know not the particulars. Yesterday very early the French troops made themselves masters of Barbaggio, tho' not without loss, owing to the vigorous defence made by the Corsicans. Afterwards they directed their march towards Cape Corse, where there will be again a great deal of blood spilt. It is assured, that in these combats, the Corsicans have lost several brave officers, among others the Captains John-Charles di Rostino and Achillis Murati, the latter of whom took Caprea from the Genoese, and Mr. Barbaggio is made prisoner.—The French on their side have lost a Colonel. It is pretended also, that there has been an engagement near Isle Rouge, between an English Frigate of War, and a French Chebeck.

Confines of Italy, Aug. 8. We hear that the Court of Turin has refused a passage for a body of French troops, which was intended to have embarked at Genoa for Corsica. 'Tis remarked that his Sardinian Majesty is augmenting all his magazines, and has made a numerous military promotion, his majesty's forces being now on as complete a footing as if he was on the eve of a war.

Genoa, August 6. Admiral Spry, who commands the English Squadron in the Mediterranean, arrived in this port the 30th ult. with a man of war and some frigates. Another frigate arrived hither before him, but she failed the first instant for Corsica, as we are assured. Some hours after the Admiral's Squadron weighed anchor and failed, but we know not whither he directs his course; some think to Leghorn, others to Corsica.

They write from Corsica, that the French after many difficulties, and a vigorous defence on the part of the Islanders, have established the communication between Bastia and St. Florent; that in order to stop the progress of the French, General Paoli hath caused some volunteers to advance from the province of Cape Corso, and that he himself is on his march with 500 men.

L O N D O N, September 1.

It is talked, that the divisions of marines at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, will be filled up to their full complement, also that the guardships will be completely manned.

It was yesterday current in the city, that press warrants will speedily be issued for the immediate supply of a large body of seamen for the service of government.

Some dispatches of importance have just been received from Commodore Spry, commander in chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

We hear from Edinburgh, that the recruiting officers in the North of Scotland, have but little success in raising men for the land service, from a report that they are to be sent to fight against their countrymen in America.

Yesterday the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the affairs of America, came to town from his seat in the country, having, it is said, been sent for on account of some dispatches received from America.

We are informed that a great Lady, whose pregnancy has been the subject of much public conversation, was safely delivered on Tuesday se'night at her house at C-----.



The King of Denmark has at present a standing army of 80,000 of as fine troops as any in Europe; which, at his departure from Copenhagen, were put on half-pay, about five farthings English each day per man.

By a private letter from France, we hear a fleet of 36 men of war of the line are now fitting out at Brest, and will be ready for sea in a short time.

Yesterday some Subaltern Officers, of the marching regiment of Scotch Highlanders, arrived in town, and attended at the War-office. Their uniform is very neat, and compact, consisting of a short coat of jacket of good scarlet cloth, and neat narrow edging of silver lace, with bonnets and black feathers; and we are informed, they are not as yet fully embodied, but are thought to be designed for America.

On Saturday last there was the largest importation of French Lumber ever known at one time in this kingdom, viz, 30 Cooks, 42 Milliners, and 57 Barbers and Hair dressers.

We are told that a day of public fasting and humiliation will speedily be appointed, on account of the present aspect of affairs.

Yesterday General Murray, Brother to Lord Elbank, set out for Ireland to join his regiment there, and proceed along with it and the rest of the forces from thence to North-America.

Sept. 2. By a private letter from Madrid we are informed, that the frequent return of courtiers between this Court and Versailles, give rise to conjectures that matters of importance are on the tapis.

Sept. 3. We hear that his Danish Majesty proposes leaving this kingdom the 9th of October, from whence he will go to Paris.

We hear that the parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 2d of November.

A certain great personage hath neither breakfasted, dined, nor supped, at another great personage's, since his being in England.

A worthy prelate hath been greatly disappointed, and a great Duke not a little chagrined.

Lord Bute is expected to arrive from the continent before the expiration of the present month.

Advices from Poland, of the 13th ult. by this day's Mails, mention the increase of the troubles in that Kingdom, and the former new Confederacies, particularly one at Peterkau, which was soon after destroyed by the Russian troops, who made some hundreds of the Confederates prisoners. Another is formed at Opatow, which will probably soon meet with the same fate as the preceding.

They write from Gibraltar, that a large supply of arms, and money, had lately been sent to the Corsicans, on board three foreign vessels under Barbary colours, which occasions much speculation.

Very speedy changes in the Administration are much talked of, viz, that Lord Chancellor, Lord Chatham, and Lord Shelburne, will soon resign, on account of a late affair; and that Lord Egmont is to be appointed Secretary of State. It is added, that a certain late Governor and great Military Commander will have an Irish Peerage, and a valuable sinecure in England. These are mentioned only as reports, for the truth of which we cannot answer.

Some approaching changes in the Navy and War-offices, are confidently talked of at the West end of the Town.

This week several Purfers belonging to Men of War at Portsmouth and Chatham, received orders to contract for six months stores at the victualling-office.

In the Edinburgh Advertiser is the following extract of a letter from London: "Yesterday it was reported, that the people of Boston had taken Governor Bernard prisoner. The report of today is, that by a vessel from Boston, just arrived, all was quiet on the 24th of July; but as nothing else has transpired, it gains no credit. People in general seem much dissatisfied with the behaviour of the Bostonians. How these things will end, time only will determine: Many people think it will not terminate without bloodshed; but I hope they will be mistaken."

Extract of a Letter from Mons. de Trans de Ville Neuve, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Rouffillon, dated Florence, Aug. 2, 1768.

"We fought for three days, and it was not till yesterday that we got the victory. The Regiments of Soissonnois, Rouergue, and Languedoc have suffered greatly, particularly in Officers, M. de Belaspach, of my regiment, is killed and taken by the Corsicans, M. de Hayne is dangerously wounded. M. Barbegio, Nephew to Paoli, quitted Barbegio on the first firing of our cannon, but was striped of his plate and all his effects, even to his watch. I wish you had been on board the large Spanish ship which brought the Jesuits, you might then have seen our three attacks excellently. I commanded the Right, and carried a large Redoubt of Stone, defended by 60 men, on a mountain of prodigious height. I received a contusion in my right thigh; but the ball having been deadened by some crowns I had in my pocket, saved my life."

A noble Lord we hear is determined while he is Secretary of State, to see that the business of every

office in his department, shall be executed by the person who receives the Salary.

Sept. 3. A Gentleman who has been pretty accurate in his remarks, informs us that 23000 houses have been built within this city and its environs in the last three years.

Sept. 6. Yesterday afternoon the Earl of Rochfort arrived at his house in Lower Grosvenor-street from Paris.

On Saturday night, about half an hour past 9 o'clock, his Danish Majesty arrived in town from his tour in the north, but last from Derby. His Majesty travelled, in the course of seven days near 600 miles.

A certain politic gentleman, who is acknowledged no incompetent judge of the present posture of affairs, was heard yesterday at a coffee-house, not far from St. James's, to declare—, "This nation (says he) draws near to the crisis of its fate: The accumulated debt already exceeding one hundred and forty-seven millions: The sources from whence the bare interest of this enormous sum must derive, are visibly declining, nay some channels nearly exhausted; dragging the colonies to reason (as it is emphatically explained by superficial observers); add to this, the extreme luxury, debauchery, perjury, adultery, and decline of real public spirit among the heads of this divided kingdom; all conspire to complete its destruction. Great-Britain now bears a just resemblance to what ancient Rome was before the final declension of that mighty Empire, what neither power, sword, nor fire, could subdue, luxury, with the Cardinal vices already mentioned, soon completed."

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Sept. 19.

About a dozen of the ringleaders of the late disturbance at Dr. Turnbull's settlement at the Musquito Harbour in East Florida, we hear, have been secured; about as many have got away; and all is quiet there again.

Extract of a Letter from London, August 1, 1768.

"—Administration (both in and out) seems ashamed of what they did in the repeal of the Stamp-duty, and are now determined to have obedience paid to all acts of parliament respecting America: For this end they purpose to begin at Boston, where they lay the nest, from which all the evils have sprung.—'Tis said six regiments will be kept there, besides a number of men of war."

Last Saturday the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; sole judge of his Majesty's high Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Province, and who hath presided there in as difficult causes as perhaps ever came before that court in America, resigned that office; and we do not hear of any other gentleman that will accept it.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 28.

This day the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of this city, waited upon his Excellency with the following address.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. NORBONE Baron de BOTETOUR, his Majesty's Lieut. and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of Williamsburg, wait on you to present our congratulations on your safe arrival to your government. This tribute of respect has never been offered by us with greater sincerity than on the present occasion, those who had the honour of your acquaintance having set your character in so amiable a light as to engage our affections before we have experienced your virtues. We do not doubt, my Lord, that we shall find you truly a representative of our gracious Sovereign, by making the welfare of his loyal colony the great object of your administration, and promoting the happiness of individuals by every act of paternal tenderness.

His Majesty's goodness in appointing a Governor so well qualified to support his dignity, and contribute to the felicity of his people, demands our warmest acknowledgments; and we should be ungrateful not to give him, in return, the most convincing testimonies of our loyalty and attachment to himself and his illustrious family.

Permit us, my Lord, to ask for your favour and protection to this infant city, and to assure you that nothing on our parts shall be wanting, as far as the narrow sphere in which we are destined to move will permit, to render the extensive duties of your high station easy and agreeable.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen,

YOUR very affectionate address demands my best thanks; but I much fear, from your kind language, that my friends in England have been too good to me, and that it will not be in my power to come up to their partial report. At all events I will do my best, and shall make it the great object of my life to discharge my duty to my Royal Master, by the strictest attention to the true interests of every part of this his Majesty's ancient and loyal colony.

MARBLEHEAD, November 7.

About 7 o'clock in the Evening, Mr. Pritchett, a creditable Inhabitant of this Town, left a Neighbour's House, in Order to go Home, with two Earthen Plates which he had bought there; the Woman lighted him out, and begged him to be careful of the Well; he answered, that he knew well enough where the Well was: He had gone but two or three Steps in the Drak, before (as is supposed) he stumbled over a large Stone, near the Well, and he being lame, could not recover himself, but fell head-foremost into the Well, and was found next Morning with his Head in the Mud, at the Bottom of the Well, and his Feet just out of Water. This, 'tis said, is the second Person that has perished in the same Well.

S A L E M, November 8.

Capt. Israel Dodge arrived here Yesterday, in 26 Days, from St. Eustatia; he failed in Company with Capt. Hodges, of this Town, who arrived here last Saturday, and Capt. Bubiére of Marblehead. They parted the next day after they failed. On the 30th of October, in Lat. 41. 30. Lo. 67. 30. he took up the Crew of an Oyler Boat, (two Persons;) they were from New-York, bound to Blue-Point, on Long-Island, for Oysters: And on the first Instant, in Lat. 42. 40. Long. 67. spoke with a Whaling Sloop belonging to Rhode-Island, from the Western-Islands, Strange, Master out 62 Days, and took out of him Capt. Bubiére (who failed with Captain Dodge) and several of his People, whose Vessel foundered at Sea on the 28th of October, when they took to their Boat and on the 30th they met with the above Whaling Sloop, who took them up, and on the 1st Instant fell in with Capt. Dodge as above.

B O S T O N, November 7.

\*Friday last Capt. Vincent arrived here from Jamaica, by whom we have advice, That on the 23d of September his Honor Roger Hope Eliot Esq; Lieutenant Governor of that Island, dissolved the Assembly there, for not complying with his Majesty's express command, for repaying of the Monies issued by the Treasury of Great-Britain, for the Island Subsidance of the Troops stationed there during the Discontinuance of their Assembly; the Reasons which the Assembly gave for not complying with the Requisition having been deemed insufficient by his Majesty. The writs were issued for a new Election on the 26th.—In that on the 30th his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Governor of that Island, arrived a Port-Royal from on board the Jason,—Antibius Esq; Commander.

B O S T O N, November 10.

This Morning arrived here several Transports from Corke, having on board Part of the 46th and 56th Regiments, destined for this Place: The Remainder are not yet got in.

Monday last arrived here the Magdalene arm'd Schooner, Capt. Dundas, from Halifax.

We hear a Vessel from Bristol, belonging to New London, was seized at Halifax, by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs there.

We hear the Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs leave Castle William this Week: Preparations are making to hold the Board in Town as heretofore.

A letter from London, advises the sending home loyal and dutiful petition, representing the hardships under which this country labours, and, in particular cautions us to be altogether silent concerning any claim of rights, and that such petition could not fail of producing a favourable effect.

One Day last Week a Number of Inhabitants of the Town of Weston, went out to hunt for Squirrels, and at Evening they counted the Number killed the Day, which amounted to Eleven Hundred and Forty.

N E W - Y O R K, November 18.

On Thursday Night the third Instant, the Shop Window of Mr. Gerardus Beckman, Merchant at Albany was broke open and about One Hundred Pounds in Money taken out.—Two of the Villains had taken Passage on board of an Albany Sloop from New-York, and were apprehended on Tuesday Night last, about 14 Miles down the River, and carried back to Albany Gaol, where they are now confined. They are two Irishmen who have had their Residence in Albany for some Years as Servants to Gentlemen of that City.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Prince of Wales, Crawford, from Londonderry. Jesse Lawrence, Bristol. Packet, Folger; and Three Brothers Coffin, Boston. Betsey Bushnell; Patsy, White; Friendship, Burton; and Mayflower, Garton, Virginia. Quill, Teneriffe. Conway, Elder, Madeira and St. Martin Sully, Hants, South-Carolina. Dolphin, Westcott, N. Carolina. Phenix, Benfon, Musquetos. New-York Packet, Collard Rhode-Island. Charming Betsey, Lush; and Betsey, Lightbourn, St. Thomas.

Outwards.—Polly, Adams, for North-Carolina. Hop Alfordson, Philadelphia. New-York Packet, Collard Rhode-Island. Catharine, Dobson, Grenadoes. Success, Richard Africa.

Cleared.—New-York, Lawrence, to London. Wellington, Luce, Jamaica. Diana, Willson, Waterford. Her Chadwick, South-Carolina. Polly and Betsey, Powhatan, Virginia. Lydia, Johnson; and Charming Polly, St. Croix, Rhode-Island.